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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
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VOL. VI NO. 18 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
80, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Tongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 287,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ... . Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, Manila, Bangkok,

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile
Medan		

Puket

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANKOF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Re. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Re. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Re. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,000,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,459	15	5
Reserve Funds	13,37,482	8	

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit; Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT
21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 808, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Proprs.: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1875.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS TO INVEST AT A GOOD RATE.
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE CHAWL AT CURREY ROAD.

Under instructions from Behramji H. Warden, Esq., Vakil for the Transferree of the first mortgage and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved by the Indenture of Mortgage dated 9th September, 1909 and made between Dosabhoy Rustomji Daruwala (now Insolvent) of the one part and Merwanji Muncherji Postwala and others of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th day of January, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Currey Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring, 534/1/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 41 422, 422, 668, 657 and 657, New Nos. 11920, 11922 and B/12631, Old Survey No. nil, and New Survey No. 2/2859, 2/2549, and 3/2859 and bounded on the East by the G. I. P. Railway Line, on the West by a public pasage, on the North by the property of Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage and on the South by the property of Godavribai, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2420 (A) and Street No. 10 C.

The above premises are held under a lease for 999 years at the monthly rent of Rs. 34-14-4 and in possession of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Behramji H. Warden, Esq., Vakil, High Court, at his office No. 30, opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st January, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT RAMPART ROW, FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1918, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the owner, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground (now redeemable), situate and lying and being at Rampart Row and Ropewalk Lane within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 418 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, and is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house and building formerly belonging to Sorabji Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and others, but now of Bai Pirozbai Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, on or towards the West by Ropewalk Lane, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Pestonji Framji Talati and now of Haji Ali Bebany and on or towards the South by Rampart Row aforesaid and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 2, New No. 4885, Old Survey No. 1562, and New Survey No. 9497, and which messuage tenement or dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A, No. 1174 and 1777 and Street No. 22 and 1-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Maldon House" New Marine Lines, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved furniture, drawing room suites, cabinets oleographs, paintings, rich Chesterfield sofas, cushions chairs, brass electric standard lamps, drawing room carpets, side boards, dining tables and chairs, almyrahs and cupboards by Benjamin, iron bedsteads iron safe by Chubb, chest of drawers, large Chival glass, meatsafe, kitchen utensils, ice box, garden pots, etc., the property of T. W. Bonser, Esq., Loco-Superintendent G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogue will be published and property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 21st January, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of Silver articles that were advertised to take place on Wednesday the 23rd instant is POSTPONED.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 21st Jan. 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs.	35-0
Half-yearly.. „	16-0	„	18-0
Quarterly .. „	8-0	„	9-0
Monthly .... „	3-0	„	3-8
Single Copy.....	TWO Annas.		

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs.	6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.		

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc., etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box. No. 388; Bombay. 1800

A Little Glance Assorted kinds of JAMS tins 2 lbs. each, 12 tins 1 lb each. Also assorted Dry fruits. 14 lbs. net. Rs. 9 respectively. Satisfaction guaranteed Carriage extra. THE SINDH AND BALUCHISTAN TRADING COY. Quatta. Tele. "Beauty." 1906

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteways, 231, Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CUSTOM CLERK well experienced in clearing and forwarding business, pay Rs. 25 to 30. Apply R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 1901

WANTED—A smart Gujarati Hindu CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing typing. Apply sharp to MOTILAL KALIANDAS & CO., 288, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 1890

WANTED—Experienced M.A., B.Sc., or B.A., and an UNDERGRADUATE for Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Apply in person to the MANAGER. 1869

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart young English-speaking LADY-COMPANION to two Hindoo young ladies in Colombo used to European ways. One with some knowledge of Hindoo or European music preferred. Hindoo, Parsi or Eurasian. Good salary and a comfortable home. Applicants to call by appointment. State age, experience and salary required by letter to DR. C. SRI KANTA, Lit. D. Railway Hotel, Churney Road, Bombay. 1861

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—OFFICE CLERKS, ACCOUNTS CLERKS and CASHIERS, experienced in Bank work. Apply Box No. 682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1924

WANTED—A MAN with business experience, especially piece-goods to work for a business in Basra. Pay according to qualifications. Apply BHIMJI KARA, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market. 1920

WANTED—A First Class ENGINEER for a Ginning and Pressing factory at Mandal near Viramgaum. Apply to Mr. KAKALBHOI, JIVSINGBHOY, Virbhangiri Chawl near Girgaum Police Chowki. 1903

WANTED—One experienced HOSIERY MASTER, thorough in all the branches of the knitting-factory or Mill, must be good machanic, energetic. Apply stating age, experience and salary required to Box No. 614, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1667

A SCIENCE GRADUATE with Sanskrit as his Second language is required as an ASSISTANT TEACHER in the Sanskrit English school. Experience of teaching will be given preference. Starting salary Rs. 60 per mensem with good prospects. Service pensionable. Applicants must apply with their original testimonials, to:—MOTILAL L. PAREKH, Divan. Baria State Hazoor Office, Devgad Baria. 1922

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with previous experience of erection works; and a local Canvasser and Salesman with a practical training in dyeing to effect the sales of Aniline Dyes and other colours and chemicals. Apply with testimonials to Mr. BALAJI BAPUJI ANKHINDI, Bharucha Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 1904

WANTED for the Nargol School: (1) GRADUATE with science qualifications; (2) an UNDERGRADUATE to teach Persian; (3) a certified DRILL MASTER, salaries offerd are; (1) Rs. 70, rising to Rs. 100; (2) Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 60; (3) Rs. 25 respectively in addition to free quarters and Medica attendance. Apply to R. P. JEHANGIR, Pedder Road, Bombay. 1822

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot a **PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1848**

WANTED—For a Solicitor's office one ENGROSSING CLERK, one CLERK to take searches and two ASSISTANT MANAGING CLERKS. Apply to Box No. 655, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1892

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

CLERKS are required to enrol for the *Duration of the War* for service in the Field with the Supply and Transport Corps on a salary of Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 according to the qualifications whilst under training in India and rise to Rs. 50 on proved competence in their work and proceeding on Field Service whether in India or overseas. Additional to the salary mentioned above when on Field Service they will receive Batta at 50 per cent. on pay from date of sailing and when in Mesopotamia 12½ per cent. more, from date of arriving in Basra. Qualifications required are:—Education, at least, equivalent to the Entrance Standard of one of the Indian Universities and applicants with previous experience will be preferred.

No candidate will be engaged unless he is willing to proceed on Service when required to do so, and, also is passed physically fit for the services and signs the agreement which can be seen on application. Application should be submitted to either of these three officers:—(1) Officer i/c Supply Contracts & Depots, Poona Division, Poona, (2) Officer i/c Supply Depot, Divisional Headquarters, Poona, (3) Officer i/c Supply Depot, Bombay. 1910

WANTED.

WANTED—Thirty SHARES of TATA OIL Co. Apply with lowest price to Box No. 659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1917

WANTED TO LEND Rs. 7,000—on good Security. Apply to Box No. 661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

WANTED—Fifty SHARES of Phillips, Ld. Apply with lowest price to Box No. 660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1918

WANTED—CUSTOMER for a good Motor Cycle of two seats made by Centre one Cylinder, 3½ horses power. See Mr. NYAYADHISH, Sardargriha, near Crawford Market. 1894

WANTED—One oil filtering MACHINE having capacity of filtering 300 maunds daily, one sizing machine and gray winder. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Store, Yarn and Machinery Merchants, 14, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. 1806

WANTED—Any Attorney's Firm ready to incur all the expenses previously to win two big cases true to their cause against First Class States in Bombay Presidency. For particulars please communicate with "DESAI BROTHERS," c/o The Manager, Bonded Liquor Warehouse, Bassein, Bombay. 1813

FOR SALE.

TEAK BEAMS—Wallace and Forbes. Selected quality Teak Beams about 150 tons FOR SALE. Apply JAVERI & Co., Forbes Street, Fort. 1909

FOR SALE—One FORD CAR, another R. C. H. CAR, four cylinders each both in working order. Apply Box No. 655, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1891

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—A small, quite showy BABA PONY, can be seen at V. G. AKULA, Veterinary Surgeon, Belasis Road, Byculla. 1889

MATRIC STUDENTS—"Outlines of the Tudor Period" will be a very useful book for revising the Tudor Period as at least two questions will be asked in the Matric. Price As. 4 only. Can be had from ALL BOOKSELLERS. 1899

FOR SALE—STEEL PIPES, 13 feet long 7 inches in diameter and quarter inch thick. Apply to ESSAJI TAJBHOY, Motilal Mansions, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 1746

FOR SALE—BOILER TUBES, outside size 3½ long, 18 feet (large quantity). Apply DAWOODBHAI NOORBHAI CHOONIA, No. 66, Kambatipura, Bombay. 1799

FOR SALE—A "NEW GINNING FACTORY," in a suitable place for cotton near a sea port. One Hornsby Oil Engine (Crude oil can burn) of 28 continuous working H.P., together with eight complete Gins (6 Platt brothers' and 2 Ardeshir Wadia's.) All the Gins have worked for less than six months and are equal to new. Belting, rollers, and other spares, all in the best order. Price Rs. 14,000 or near offer Apply KAIKOBAD VAKIL Bhavnagar, (Kathiawad.) 1905

TO BE LET

TO LET—Decent Office Premises, Ground Floor, centrally situated, Apollo Street. Apply sharp. Sole Agents, ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Tele. No. 3430. 1845

TO LET—Mahableshwar. BUNGALOWS etc., for the coming Hot Season available. Please write for particulars, etc., to P. D. DIKSHIT, House Agent, Mahableshwar. Telegrams "DIKSHIT" Mahableshwar. 1798

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Dr. Sir Jagadish Bose's Lecture.

Tuesday 22nd Jan. 1918
At 6 p. m.
AND
Thursday 24th Jan. 1918
At 6 p. m.
AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Seats having been allotted to Donors to the Bose Institute, Calcutta, it has been decided to sell the remaining seats to the public.

Stalls at Rs. 15 each
Dress Circle at Rs. 10 each

Plans at Messrs. **Maneckji & Co.,** 26, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, where seats can be reserved.

The plans will be at the Royal Opera House from **3 p. m.** on the **22nd** and **24th** January where seats can also be reserved.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of Printing and Writing Papers worth about Rupees, twenty thousand. Apply for particulars to the MANAGER, State Printing Press, Bhavnagar, before the 25th instant. 1916

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the supply of country spirit for consumption in the Palanpur State for one year commencing from 1st April, 1918. Forms of tender and the supply contract may be obtained from the POLITICAL and JUDICIAL SECRETARY, Palanpur State. Tenders will be opened on the 1st February, 1918. 1915

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY REGISTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th day of January, 1918, to the 11th day of February, 1918, both days inclusive for preparation of Warrants for the Dividend for the half year ending 15th February, 1918, payable to shareholders registered on the 28th day of January, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 19th January, 1918. 1914

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC AUCTION of right of pulling down and removing six buildings in line of 50ft. road will be held on 25-1-18 at 11 a.m. in Municipal office.

Terms can be had from Municipal Secretary.

N. S. KARANJIA,
Chairman, M. C.
Kurla Municipality.
Kurla, 14th January, 1918. 1843

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE IONIC PHARMACY and THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY have been removed to the No. 22-24, Cowasji Patel Street, near Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay, where all communications should be addressed from 15th January, 1918. 1736

FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited up to the 28th February, 1918, for the purchase of the Gokuldass Ballabhdass Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in liquidation) inclusive of cotton, cloth, yarn, stores etc.

The Mill is working and is situated at Jubbulpore in the C. P. and contains 15,295 ring spindles and 389 power looms.

The property is open to inspection.

For further particulars apply to:—
THE OFFICE ASSISTANT
to Liquidators,
The Gokuldass Ballabhdass Cotton Mills, Ld.,
Hanoomantal,
1842 Jubbulpore.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND MATERIAL SUPPLIERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following building work and supply of material for a proposed building on Plot No. 1, Dungri Estate, Scheme 29:—

Bricks; Sand; Lime—slaked or unslaked; Porebunder Stone; Rubble; Metal; Reinforced Concrete work; Kurla or Malad Ashlar work and Blue Sassalt Ashlar work; Khanki work of all description.

Tenders should be submitted at the following address on or before the 31st January, 1918.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any tenders; Plans and Specifications for the building can be inspected at the undersigned's office.

DESAI & BHUTA,
Architects,
1, Hamam Street, Fort.
Koorpal Doongershi and Co.,
Mandvi, Bombay. 1855

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RAGHAVJI PURSHOTTAM and KARMALI HASSAM have contracted for an absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances.

All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground forming part of a very large piece of land belonging to the Vendors, situated at the junction of the Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjett Street, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 683 square yards or thereabouts marked as Plot No. 24 and forming part of a piece of Land Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A 2290 and A/2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1/7066 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, Street Nos. 224-12 and 2 Forjet Street and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Forjet Street, on the South by Plot No. 23 agreed to be sold by the Vendors to Karmali Ebrahim, on the West by the Road proposed to be constructed by the Vendors and on the North by Plot No. 25 agreed to be sold by the Vendors to the Trustees of Tulsidas Suraji.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1918.
MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOHTABHAI RAMCHANDER and DHAKLABHAI RAMCHANDER have agreed to sell to our clients the undermentioned property and that any person or persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Collector of Bombay and the Assessor and Collector of Assessment Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim which will thereafter be considered as waived and void.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the East side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, in the Sub-district of Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and ninety-six square yards according to a plan but 1,111 4.9 square yards according to Collector's Bills and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 18, Collector's New No. 79, Old Survey No. 429 and New Survey No. 7625 and now standing in his Books in the names of Mohtabhai Ramchander and another and also all the messuages tenements chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon and which said messuages tenements or chawls or ranges of buildings are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay under Ward Nos. 252-253 and 254 and Street Nos. 529, 533, 535, 537, 539 and 543 and are now standing in his books in the names of the said Mohtabhai Ramchander and Dhaklabhai Ramchander and the said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Oart of Damodhar Balaji, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Public Road called the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road on or towards the North by the property of Anandrao Chintoba Gaspatrao Chintoba and Madhavrao Chintoba and on or towards the South by the house of Dadoba Pandurangji.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1918.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
1925 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MUNCHERSHAW FRAMJI KHAN has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore, having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, charge, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at Chowpati on the North side of Walkeshwar Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which pieces of land have been consolidated into one piece which has been computed to contain a total area of 2,299.43 square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on or towards the North by the property of the Dadyseth Charity Trust on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road on or towards the East by Plot No. 10 agreed to be leased to H. M. Daruwalla and on or towards the West by plot No. 7 agreed to be leased to Khatizabai, wife of Haji Mahomed Madni which said piece of land is known as Plots Nos. 8 and 9 on the Dadyseth Charity Estate at Chowpati and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees of the said Charity Trust registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 323 and others New Nos. 2121 and others Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2477 (1) Street Nos. 389-391-103, together with all the buildings and premises now erected and built thereon.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1918.
ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
1923 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARMADASHANKER HURJIWAN JOSHI, of Bombay, Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell absolutely to our client, Bhikhachand Khemchand, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof, either by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, trust, lien, partition, share, easements or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without having regard to any such claims and such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage or buildings and a shed constructed on the same piece situate, lying and being on the Dady Sset Chowpatty Estate, and known as Plot No. 4 of the said Dady Shet Chowpatty Estate on the Walkeshwar Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1378.25 square yards or thereabouts being portion of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 321 and others, New No. 2121 and others, Old Survey No. 12, New Survey No. 7297 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2477 (6) and Street No. 399 and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the Trustees of the said Estate, on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road and on or towards the East and West respectively by Plots Nos. 5 and 3 of the said Estate and which said property is agreed to be held under a lease for 999 years to be granted by the Trustees of the said Estate under a building agreement, dated the 30th October, 1912, and made between Dady Nusserwanji Dady, Framji Dorabji Panday, Hormusji Muncherji Cama, Dorabjee Khursetjee Dadysett and Doctor Khurshedji Sahyar of the one part and Narmadashauker Hurjiwan of the other part.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1918.
HIRALAL & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1775

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912

MOHANLAL & CO.,
JEWELLERS.
197, 201 Sk Memon St., BOMBAY. Tele. No. 1795.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF PESTONJI MANECKJI POONJIAJI ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons holding property belonging to or claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of PESTONJI MANECKJI POONJIAJI who died at Bombay on the 23rd day of May, 1917, and Probate of whose Will and Codicil having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay was granted on the 10th day of October, 1917, to SHAVAKSHA PESTONJI FOONJIAJEE, BOMANJI FURDONJI COLABAWALA, HORMASJI NOWROJI PATEL and BAI MEHERBAI wife of JEHANGIRJI RUSTOMJI DARUWALA, 4 of the Executors and Executrix in the said Will named, are hereby required to deliver the said property or to send in their claims to the Executors and Executrix at the Office of their Attorneys Messrs. Kanga and Savani, at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said executors and executrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of, which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1918.
KANGA & SAYANI,
Attorneys for the Executors and Executrix.
1911

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. JADAVJI DAMODAR THACKER has contracted to purchase from Bai NAVAZBAI, widow and Administratrix of SORABJI DOSSABHAI COMMISARIATWALLA, the undermentioned property —

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of Mortgage, Charge, lien, inheritance trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived and the person setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land situate, lying and being at Gola Lane within the Fort, and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 95 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 466, New No. 5546 Old Survey Nos. 1175-1176 and New Survey No. 8812 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2573 and Street Nos. 54-56, all which premises are bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the said Gola Lane on the South by a passage, on the East by the house of Jijibhov Dadabhov Moongha and on the West by the house of Mancherji Cowasji Langrana.

Dated this 19th day of January 1918.
JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS.
1913 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street Fort just opposite the Military Square Lane by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Bhutt Chaganlal Vithalji.

11 Packages (cases or bales) each about 50 Pieces White Shirtings. No. 11000, 56000, 67500 and others.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE LANDED PROPERTY, at Arthur Road, near Chinchpokly Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. N. C. Dalal, Attorney for the Transferer of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Tyebally Hussonally by virtue of the power of sale given under the indentures dated 11th May, 1905, and 23rd September, 1915, respectively, sell by Public Auction, the following very valuable landed property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1,212 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 99, 737, 738, 742, New No. 11999, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1-3433, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward Nos. 7354, 7355 (1) and 7355 (2), and Street Nos. 255, 257 and 1 and all which premises are situated at and on the South side of Arthur Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of G. I. P. Railway Company, on or towards the West and North by the said Arthur Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Kaji Ebrahim.

Further particulars inspection of title deeds and conditions of sale can be had of N. C. Dalal, Esq., Attorney for the Vendor at his Office at Oak Lane, Fort, or of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, DADAR.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd February, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA & Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Khandvala and Co., Attorneys for Anton Jivan Nakhwa the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Danial Francis Murzallo, John Baptista Murzallo, Dominic Manoel Murzallo, Peter Manoel Murzallo and Thomas Anthony Murzallo by virtue of the power of Sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated 1st October, 1912, sell by public auction the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground known as Bombjim situated at Lower Mahim or Portuguese Church Road (Dadar) within the Island of Bombay and within the registration Sub-District of Bombay bearing Collectors Old Nos. 153, New No. 3769, Old Survey No. 853 New Survey No. 1475 Containing by admeasurement 2138 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and registered by the assessor and collector of Municipal rates and taxes in the name of the said Danial Francis Murzello and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the public passage leading to Hanuman Lane as well as Bhandarwada Lane on or towards the west by the Oart of N. S. D. Salvacao and on or towards the North by the Oart of D. Vales and on or towards the South by the Oarts of J. F. Rodrigues.

Further particulars conditions of sale and inspections of title deeds can be had of Messrs. Khandvala and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee herein at their office No. 91,99, Medows Street Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st Jan. 1918.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 PACKAGES DRY GINGER.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 21st January 1918 at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Uttamchand Trikamdas at his Godown at Mudi Bazaar and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thaker Karsondas Dharamshi.

62 packages Dry Ginger of Calicut at the Godown of Shah Varjiwandas Hirji behind Ash Lane.

188 packages Dry Ginger of Calicuut. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Jan. 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

FILLIS' CIRCUS & MENAGERIE

6TH WEEK AND LAST BUT ONE.

MORE CHANGES TO-NIGHT.

MONDAY, Jan. 21 at 9-30 p.m.

First Appearance of FELIX NEW MONKEY u ACT.

Re-appearance of BOB the BUCKING ELEPHANT.

PRIZE GIVEN AT EACH PERFORMANCE TO THE BEST RIDER ON BOB.

16 of the best items of the Repertoire

First Time of the Dogs and Monkeys Stag Hunt.

A Screaming laugh from start to finish.

THE TIGERS THE TIGERS

ONE PERFORMANCE NIGHTLY AT 9-30 P.M.

MATINEES on SATURDAY'S and SUNDAY'S AT 5- p.m.

Reduced prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 ans.
Matinee prices Rs. 2, 1, and 8 ans.
Booking at Rose & Co., and at the Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-45 P.M.
POPULAR PICTURES
PATHE GAZETTE.
" LONDON'S UNDERWORLD "
" A MOTHER'S LOVE."
" TINY TOM'S EXPLOITS. "
Popular prices Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, and ans. 4.

ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
Lamington Road, North
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT
TO-NIGHT!
THREE THRILLING EPISODES.
OF THE
AMERICAN GIRL SERIES.
1. THE TRAPPING OF TWO-BIT TUTTLE
2. SAGE BRUSH LAW
3. THE FATE OF JUAN GARCIA

Each Episode of this Series forms a Complete Story in itself. You can begin at any point without losing interest.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.
Fourth Instalment
8000 feet
From Saturday 19 January
Patria! Patria!
45,000ft. long serial.
THE RIVAL LOVER'S DESPERATE FIGHT!
PATRIA IN NEW DANGER.
Serpentine course of the Beautiful Iris
The most sensational scenes form the Main features of the present Instalment.
PRICES HALF ONLY
Saturday, Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and every night at 7, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.)
Serial supplied by Mr. M. C. Patel, Sub-Agent, Pathe Freres, Kalbadevi.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY 2 PERFORMANCES ONLY 6 & 9-30 p.m.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6 & 9-30 P.M.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will shock them: nought
Shall make us rue,
If BRITAIN to itself do rest but true.

THE NAVY LEAGUE PATRIOTIC PHOTO-PLAY
In Co-operation with the British Admiralty
'IT IS FOR ENGLAND'
A ROMANCE OF OUR OWN TIMES IN TEN REELS.

Written by Lawrence Cowen. Famous as a patriotic Writer. The Principal Part of ST. GEORGE of ENGLAND played by
BARONESS HELENE GINGOLD
A Writer and Poet who has received from the KING of SERBIA the highest decoration for services to his country.
OVER A THOUSAND SEPARATE SCENES OF THE BRITISH NAVY!

"IT IS FOR ENGLAND"

This amazing and epoch-making British Production was only rendered possible through the generous and unparalleled facilities granted the Author by the Admiralty and the Authorities of the Houses of Parliament.

Through the favour of the Admiralty "It is for England" contains exclusive Photographs of the operations of the Grand Fleet never before exhibited to the Public.

THE GREATEST PATRIOTIC SUBJECT EVER PRESENTED.
"To the loving memory of those brave souls, who went—and who died—for England!"
NEXT WEDNESDAY 23rd JANUARY AT 9-30 P. M.
GRAND NAVAL NIGHT IN AID **OF BOMBAY BRANCH NAVAL FUND.**
Under the Distinguished Patronage of his Excellency REAR-ADMIRAL E. F. A. GAUNT, C. B., C. M. G., Commander-in Chief, East Indies Station.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, & 8 annas. **Plan now open at EXCELSIOR THEATRE.**
NOTE THE TIMES THIS WEEK: 6 and 9-30.

THE EXCELSIOR
DAILY AT 6-30 AND 9-45 P.M.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
" CHARLIE'S AMBITION "
"CHARLIE'S AMBITION" IN 3 PARTS, 3000 LAUGHS!
PATHE'S WONDER SERIAL
"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"
TWO EPISODES 4000 Ft.
POPULAR PRICES, Rs. 2, 1 & annas 8 & 4.

GREATEST SUCCESS EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.
CROWDED AT EVERY PERFORMANCE
TWO SHOWS DAILY. 6-30 p.m. 9-45 p.m.
SUNDAY 6 p.m. only.

ERECTED AT DHOBI TALAO
CORNER CRUICKSHANK ROAD & CARNAC ROAD.
DE VILLIERS
THE GREATEST LIVING MAGICIAN.
THE TALK OF ALL WHO HAVE SEEN HIM
NO MAGICIAN LIKE HIM EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.
HARRY JESSEL
A LIGHT COMEDIAN WHO MADE A GREAT HIT.
MISS EVA RENEE
CREATED A SENSATION WITH HER MARVELLOUS TELEPATHIC POWER.
MISS MILLIE OSBERY
IN THE APACHE AND THE RESURRECTION OF THEMIS.
A CLEVER ACTRESS AND DAINTY DANCER.
MISS ROSA WITMAN & MISS OLGA LYALL
DE VILLIERS' PRETTY ASSISTANTS.
A GREAT SHOW
A CLEVER SHOW
POPULAR PRICES

1st Class Rs.	3	Gallery—Natives only As. 8 and 4.	
2nd ,, ,,	2		
3rd ,, ,,	1		

Children under 10 half price except in As. 4. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price in Rs. 2 and Re. 1 only.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.,
also at Moving Theatre, Dhobi Talao, daily.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
SPECIAL PERFORMANCES.
Friday, 25th and Saturday, 26th Jan. at 9-30
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND LADY WILLINGDON, C.I.,
REAR-ADMIRAL GAUNT, C.B, C.M.G.,
Commander-in-Chief East Indies Naval Station, and
MRS. GAUNT
An Amateur production of a Comedy
"JERRYBUILT"
In four acts, by "Edward Wilbraham"
will be produced for the first time on any stage
IN AID OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.
The following ladies and gentlemen will appear:—
Mrs. Paterson Brown.
Miss D. Strangman.
Mrs. Bluett.
Mrs. Joynson West.
Mr. James McGrath.
Capt. Napier.
Mr. Sandes Magill.
Produced and staged by Mr. James McGrath.
Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

WANTED CINEMA LOVERS
to note that we are prepared to undertake private Cinema entertainment in any part of Bombay in a place fitted with electric installation, at Moderate Charges.
All inquiries should be addressed to the Proprietor,
IMPERIAL CINEMA,
1476 Lemington Road.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-Night! To-Night!
A THRILLING MYSTERY FILM SERIAL OF ABSORBING INTEREST
THE
STRANGE CASE OF
MARY PAGE.
The story of an unconquerable love that holds with an over-mastering grip, presenting a most unusual murder mystery
FULL OF THRILLS.
Be sure to see this week's stirring instalment. Each episode will completely surprise, fascinate and delight you.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—At 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

AMUSEMENTS:

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!
of our
LATEST BURLESQUE SUCCESS!!!
AT 6-15 TO-NIGHT AT 9-45
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE OF VARIETIES
TOM MELBOURNE'S
ALI BABA
A remarkable Production the like of which has never before been presented on any Indian Stage.
9 IN MAGNIFICENT SCENES 9
Every one Satisfied,
DON'T FAIL
to call to-night and see
The Grand Oriental Finale
EDWARDES' THEATRE,
KALBADEVI ROAD.
IN BOUNDS
FOR ALL RANKS
NAVAL AND MILITARY
Thursday, next 24th January
Made in the Mountains
OR
Carmine-Etta.

MAN and MALARIA
(WITH APOLOGIES TO THE POET.)

Tell us not, in joyful numbers,
Malaria—an empty dream,
Doctors diagnose in slumbers,
And drugs are not what they seem.

Pain is real! Fever earnest!
And the grave is sure the goal;
"Dust thou art to dust returnest."
To the Body says the Soul.

Though enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is the victim's hope and aim;
With all the help that he can borrow,
The symptoms still remain the same.

While they last, his strength is fleeting
And his heart, though stout and brave,
Like a muffled drum is beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In this Man-Malaria battle
The struggle is of death and life,
Where no arms or armours rattle,
But SQUIBB'S the hero in the strife.

Trust no mixtures, howe'er pleasant
Their advertisements you have read!
Try not "cures" that yet one hasn't!
But trust in SQUIBB and GOD o'erhead.

Imitators all remind us
None can vie with SQUIBB sublime
In the race they fall behind us
Efaced on the sands of time.

The name of SQUIBB finds fate another
In this world of many fevers,
A solace to a health-wrecked brother
When fever burns or ague shivers.

Malaria is up and doing,
In his hands now hangs your fate;
But SQUIBB, as ever, keeps pursuing.
The fiend, who flies precipitate.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
CURES MALARIA & FEVERS.

MADON SONS & Co.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE
The Empire Tobacco Co.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTES DEPOT.
(Opp. FLORA FOUNTAIN)
41, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

WORLD-RENOWNED
CANDIV ANTI-RHEUMATISM BALM.
Most effective remedy for headache colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and all nerve pains
Price per bottle, annas 8.
Literature sent on request
Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.,
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists.
SHAIKH MEMON STREET
Branch:—Sitaram Bldgs., Crawford Market
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 17th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain			Nil
" " to Continent			3½
Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			8¾
Demand Bills			4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars			80½

New York, Jan. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			21,000
Futures at New York Mar.			30.46
" " May			30.12
" " July			28.76
Spot Cotton at New York			31.75
" at New Orleans			31.00
Futures at New Orleans Mar.			29.36
" " May			29.13

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)
Jan. 19.

This morning the nominal rates for Good Broach April were Rs. 585 Exchange and Rs. 588 Association. The Marwari bazaar opened steadier at Rs. 586½ for Good Broach and advanced to Rs. 589, thereafter keeping steady at and about Rs. 588/89 with business passing. At Colaba fluctuations occurred and closing prices were as under. A moderate business has been done.

Ready cotton is steady. There has been a fair enquiry for high class lots and stapled styles.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April		592
Fine Wardah Hinganghat	January		604
" Nagpur Kampti	"		662
" Khamgaon Akola	"		614
" Khandesh	"		606
" Muttra	"		578
" Bengal	"		560
Fully Good Bengal	"		493

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach Good April			600/3
Bengal Fully Good January			497
Akola			610

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 18th January:—

Cotton		12,115	bales.
Wheat		12,720	ovts.
Linseed		14,115	"
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.		320	"
Gingelyseed		61	"
Poppyseed		60	"
Groundnuts		1,272	"
Castorseed		1,940	"
Rice		10,152	"
Myrabollams		2,472	"
Cottonseed		640	"
Mowrasseed		Nil	
Gram		11,700	"
Jowar		770	"
Maize		21	"
Barley		3,022	"

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

Bar Gold 28-14.
Sovereign 17-15-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 100-14.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 101-1.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 201.
D.D. on Hongkong Rs. 212½.
D D. on Shanghai Rs. 309½.
T.T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1928-47. Ex-warrant 93.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1920-1922 99-12-0.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 69½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1936 88.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 78½.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 99.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was firm and a good amount of business was done in mill-shares as well as in Tata Steel Shares, and there was a fair advance in the rates. In the New market also similar conditions prevailed and this market closed firm.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2047/8, Swan 515, Swadeshi 1,925, Textile 2,100, Simplex 910, Shapurji 141/4, Pearls 622/8, New Greats 310, Madhavjee 2,315, Luxmi Cotton 1,650, Kohinoor 1,065, Indore Malwa 397/8, Indian Bleeching 215, Finlay 430, Fazulbhoy 845, David 630, Currimbhoy 431/4, Crescent 262/8, Century 435, Nagpur 2,645, Advance 1,030, Indian Cement 340, Katni Ordy 295, Deferreds 1,540, Tata Ordinary 270, Deferreds 1,207/8, New Deferreds 382/8, Alcocks 1,190, Bombay Burma 1,065, and Tata Hydro 1,210.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,045, Swadeshi 1,915, Textile 2,150, Simplex 905, Shapurji 140, Pearls 617/8, Madhavjee 2,300, Kohinoor 1,300, Indore Malwa 400, Indian Bleeching 216, Finlay 422/8, Fazulbhoy 840, David 627/8, Currimbhoy 422/8, Colaba 1,390, Century 427/8, Nagpur 2,640, Bombay United 870, Tata Ordinary 268/12, Deferreds 1,210, Alcocks 1,200, and Tata Hydro 1,215.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Jan. 19th.

	Rs
Cash Certificates	6,184-8
Total up-to-date	25,34,108

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

DERSINGHAM WINS THE EPSOM PLATE.

GLADIATOR THE YORK PLATE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

A chill breeze kept the visitors at the Race Course rather uncomfortable on Saturday and perhaps the state of the weather accounted for the attendance which was decidedly below the average. The members' stand especially was poorly occupied and the absence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon was noticed. The card consisted of eight events, which to many is rather a trial. One certainly does not feel very fresh after such a busy afternoon as we had on Saturday. It was the Bushire Plate which was split into three races that accounted for the length of the programme. Unusually large fields were a feature of the day, especially in the Arab races. In the Second Division of the Harbour Plate no less than twenty-two starters ran, and perhaps the full complement would have been out if sufficient riders were available. This race produced an exciting finish when Bhookhri and Argonaut dead heated for first place. The York Plate also saw a fine finish between Gladiator and Margreen. Among the winning Jockeys F. Templeman won two races, Bowley one, Purtoosingh one, Lynch one, Bullock won one race and also dead heated for first place with Trenoweth in another. Japheth one.

The first three divisions of the Bushire Plate were the first three races of the programme. In the first two favourites won and the public was set in good humour to continue the fun. But the third race saw a rank outsider in Rare Find who returned the rare dividend of 501, indeed the finest dividend of the season so far. Early Bird won the first race in fine style from New Era, and Dictate who was heavily supported never left his followers in doubt the moment he entered the straight. In these three races the colours of Mr. Goculdass were destined to secure second and third honours.

We had not the slightest doubt that Somali, after the manner he ran in the Carlisle Plate some days ago, would win the Bathurst Plate easily. He was a hot favourite and compensated many for the shock they received when Rare Find upset the pot in the previous race. Fine Trout who has never done well in a six furlong race ran very well under the guidance of Mujeed. Memento tried to take the public by surprise but found a tough customer in a local candidate. The most important race of the day was the Epsom Plate of Rs. 6,000 to the winner. It was a high weight handicap for Horses in which all the candidates had been chances. Llangenior was installed a hot favourite. Black Walnut next in demand and Roi d'Ecosso well inquired after. Dersingham, though not neglected was not so well fancied for the distance. He won the race, however, in convincing style beating his field hollow the moment Bullock who again rode a fine race on him, called him to action. His victories are a great credit to Redfern who has succeeded in training this horse so thoroughly in a few months. Bullock can always be relied upon to ride this animal well as he understands him perfectly.

Both the divisions of the Harbour Plate provided large fields and also fine finishes. Argonaut who has come all the way from Colombo in search of the Golden Fleece unfortunately had to share it with Bhookhri. In this race also Bullock rode a fine finish on an animal that has frequently disappointed the public. The other division of the same plate was the last race of the day and the public had a good deal of excitement over the sensational finishes of Najdi, Bayonet, Justice and Lord Rosebery.

The York Plate was remarkable for the fine finish of Gladiator and Margreen and the failure of Joyous Gard to take the start. His connection must really be endorsed with a good deal more patience than is generally to be found in average mortals to keep on wasting time and energy with such a hopeless brute. It is surprising that many were induced to throw money on this animal from a silly report that he was going to win in a canter.

It is amusing to read the nonsense "Umpire" has written in the local evening contemporary under the heading of Sport and Athletic Notes on the record run of Darbar in the Charni Road Plate. Umpire wonders what kind of a record it is. He sees nothing wonderful in 1min. 49 secs. for the mile, and reminds his readers that Kangaroo at Calcutta did the mile in 1 min. 40 1/5, and Sunstar won the Two Thousand Guineas in 1911 in 1 min. 37 3/5. Is it possible that Umpire ever thought for a moment that Darbar is an Arab horse and not a thoroughbred? It would seem that Umpire is completely unacquainted with Arabs and possibly a total stranger to our race course. If not he should have known that the best performance as far as we remember, was done in 1 min. 50 secs. by Precious, Majbur, Peculiar, Sparrow Hawk and other well known Arabs.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE, Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 11 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1917, direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties.—Winners, once, 7lbs.; offener, 14lbs.

Mr. A. Nanjee and Capt. Pedlield's EARLY BIRD, 8-12, Bowley 1

Mr. S. A. Aziz's NEW ERA, 8-8, F. Templeman 2

Mr. M. Goculdass's ARGUS, 7-10, Harrison 3

Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's BEADMAKER, 7-10, Mitchell 4

Also ran:—Kapurthala 8-12, Arab Chief 8-12, Diamond King 8-12, Anaiza 8-12, Salvador 8-4, Istanbool 8-4, Half Time 8-0, Regin 8-0, Red Mark 7-10 and Kafour 7-2.

Did not run:—Otherwise, Walter, Vindictive and Ankerdine.

The race:—From a good start Argus led Red Mark till the 3rd furlong, where Early Bird and Beadmaker joined the leaders. In the straight Early Bird was leading by two lengths followed by Argus and Beadmaker; New Era came with a strong rush before the stands and secured second place. Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 27 secs.

Totes paid—1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 29; Places Rs. 11, Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 13.

Totes paid—2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 16; Places Rs. 8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 6-8.

Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE, Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 11 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1917, direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties.—Winners, once, 7lbs.; offener, 14lbs.

Mr. Rueben Solomon's DICTATE, 8-8, F. Templeman 1

Mr. M. Goculdass's AMITY, 8-4, Bowley ... 2

Messrs. A. and E. Hazamy's LAST DAY, 7-6, Purtoosingh 3

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ROCKFELLER, 8-0, Walker 4

Also ran:—All There 8-12, Black Beauty 8-12, Rubdan 8-12, Soocah 8-12, Steamer 8-8, Resident 8-8, National 8-4, Bowery 8-0, White Knight 8-0, Avenge 8-0, Ashanti Gold 8-0 and Silver Box 8-0.

Did not run:—Cock Crow and Capital.

The race:—From a level start Rubdan took the lead to be soon overtaken by Dictate and White Knight. At the fourth furlong Last Day came up level and then led till the turn and was first in the straight. Dictate then came and passed Last Day who was under the whip. Amity also passed him and Dictate went strong to win by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 26 secs.

Totes paid—1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 23; Places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 21-8.

Totes paid—2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 13; Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 19.

Trainer:—A. M. Shamlan.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE, Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs, 11 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1917, direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties.—Winners, once, 7lbs.; offener, 14lbs.

Mr. Downe's RARE FIND, 8-4, Lynch 1

Mr. M. Goculdass's MARAUDER, 8-0, Mujeed 2

Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's ALL JOY, 8-4, Walker 3

Mr. Abdoola Esra's RISING SUN, 7-2, Rose 4

Also ran:—Priceless, 8-8, Talisman 8-8, Chrysanthemum 8-8, Shamavar 8-4, Gulstan 8-4, Counter Mark 8-4, Hamilton 8-4, Armourer 8-4, Zayani 8-4, Excellent 8-0, Furman 7-10, Amusement 7-10 and Vasco 7-2.

Did not run:—Retreat.

The race:—As soon as they were let go Rare Find took a flying lead followed by Armourer, All Joy and Marauder. At the 3rd furlong Marauder was gaining ground, but Rare Find was still a couple of lengths ahead. In the straight Rare Find again came out strong. Though Marauder put in a strong challenge he would make no impression for Rare Find who won by four lengths, ½ length, 1½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 26 4/5 secs.

Totes paid—1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 501; Places Rs. 107, Rs. 15 and Rs. 177-8.

Totes paid—2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 209-8; Places Rs. 32-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 70.

Trainer:—Mahomed Jamal.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SOMALI, 9-4, Purtoosingh 1

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's MEMENTO, 8-10, Trenoweth 2*

Mr. M. Goculdass's FINE TROUT, 7-3, Mujeed 2*

Mr. Frank's RUEFUL, 9-6, Harrison 3

* Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Comical Corner 9-4, Haven of Rest 9-4, Motor Wrap 8-1, King's Head 9-0, Drill Mistress 8-8, Lady James 8-7, Airman 6-9, Glad Rags 8-1 and Wise Thrush 7-5.

Did not run:—Dyna and Partial Eclipse.

The race:—They were sent to a good start when Somali cut the pace with Memento at his heels. At the third furlong Somali had still a slight lead and Memento and Fine Trout had closed up on him. At the bend Somali went strong and entered the straight a couple of lengths ahead. He went strong to win as he liked by two and a half lengths. Memento and Fine Trout dead-heated for second place, 1 length.

Totes paid—1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 63-8; Places Rs. 35, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 96-8.

Totes paid—2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 29-8; Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 29-8.

Time:—Not given.

Trainer:—Sadullah Khan.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Mr. J. Merven's DERSINGHAM, 8-5, W. Bullock 1

Mr. K. S. Shinde's BLACK WALNUT, 8-3, Collis 2

Mr. M. Goculdass's FORWARD III, 8-8, Purtoosingh 3

Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's LLANGEINOR, 8-8, F. Templeman 4

Also ran:—Tagamor 9-12, Roi d'Ecosse 9-9, All Silk 8-12, Summer Thyme 8-4, Foolish Fancy 7-7, Vanity Box 7-5 and Miss Rollestone 7-0.

Did not run:—Tootsie.

The race:—As soon as the tapes were released Black Walnut and Forward III shot out followed by Vanity Box and Miss Rollestone. At the third furlong Dersingham moved to third place. Black Walnut was first in the straight hotly pursued by Forward III. Dersingham challenged opposite the 2nd enclosure and coming with a tremendous rush from the outside passed the leaders to win easily by 1½ lengths, 1 length, ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 15 secs.

Totes paid—1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 79; Places Rs. 28, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 39-8.

Totes paid—2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 37-8; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 22-8.

Trainer:—T. Redfern.

THE HARBOUR PLATE, Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs (on round course).

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ARGONAUT, 9-1, Trenoweth 1*

Mr. George's BHOOKHRI, 8-7, Bullock ... 1*

Messrs. A. R. Dakayel and E. Ghumla's RAJPUTANA, 7-10, Mujeed 2

Mr. K. Cassambhoy's SHATRA, 8-8, Collis .. 3

*Dead heat.

Also ran:—Adil 9-7, Paradise 9-2, Quantity 9-2, Aladdin 8-8, Viking 8-8, Tit Bits 8-8, Harrington 8-7, Financier 8-2, Britannia 8-2, Chatam 8-2, Warminster 8-1, Abdul Karim 8-1, Competition 7-13, Canada 7-11, Ever Ready 7-11, Reformer 7-10, Radium 7-4 and Bhayram 7-0.

Did not run:—Outfit, Boxer, Mid Air, Steal-away, Varlet, Barjora, Salamat.

The race:—From a level start Bhookhri and Argonaut shot out together. After a furlong Bhookhri had an advantage over Argonaut who stuck to his girths. Bhookhri entered the straight first and Argonaut immediately challenged. They then raced head to head and would not be separated on the post, ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 7 4/5 secs.

Totes paid—1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 37-8 and 183-8; Places Rs. 34, 96-8 and 45.

Totes paid—2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 33 and 63-8; Places Rs. 24, 31-8 and 29.

Trainers:—P. Morrison and J. K. Irani.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' GLADIATOR, 7-10, Japheth 1

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's MARGREEN, 7-11, Rose 2

Mr. R. R. S.'s CYANITE, 9-4, F. Templeman 3

Mr. Aga Coochick Shah's MATCHLESS, MAUD, 8-8, Bowley 4

Also ran:—Dunskey 7-8, Caryanda 9-4, Joyous Gard 9-2, Mordennis 8-12, Manilla 8-11, Kim III 8-7, Dorian 8-2, Lady Muriel 8-1, Bedspread 7-12, Royal Band 7-6 and Wavelet's Dune 7-3.

The race:—Margreen jumped out first followed by Gladiator and Matchless Maud. They raced almost in this order till near home where Gladiator made his effort and after an exciting finish won by a head. Cyanite rushed late and displaced Matchless Maud for third place.

Time:—1 min. 41 2/5 secs.

Totes paid—1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 253; Places Rs. 39-8, 13-8 and 29-8.

Totes paid—2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 124; Places Rs. 22-8, 10, and 17.

Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE HARBOUR PLATE, Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs (on round course).

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. S. N. Mahomed's NAJDI, 8-8, F. Templeman 1

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's LORD ROSEBERY, 9-9, Trenoweth 2

Mr. S. Moosa's JUSTICE, 8-1, Lynch 3

Mr. Aspandiar Ardeshir's BAYONET, 8-7, Mitchell 4

Also ran:—Maasal 9-4, Dhaidan 9-4, Equator 8-5, Natal 8-4, Ruby Fish 8-3, Marmora 7-8, Bill Bailey 8-0, The Knut 8-0, Garland 7-13, Subeh Pasha 7-12, Good Morning 7-10 and Mandil 7-6.

Did not run:—Arrow.

The race:—As soon as they were let go Maasal cut the pace and soon established a clear lead. He entered the straight first and looked a winner till near home where he was done with Najdi, Lord Roseberry, Justice and Bayonet, then came up and after a fine finish Najdi won by a neck, short head ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 7 secs.

Totes paid—1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 195-8; Places Rs. 67-8 and 101-8.

Totes paid—2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 91-8; Places Rs. 40-8, 58, and 26.

Trainer:—A. M. Shairlan.

CALCUTTA RACES.

ONE AGAIN TO THE FORE.

(From our Correspondent.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

The executive presented a full card of seven events for discussion to-day, all of which provided any amount of excitement to the large number of sportsmen who through the stands and enclosures. His Excellency the Governor and the Countess of Ronaldshay came early and stayed till the conclusion of the programme. Speculation was brisk all through the afternoon and the weather conditions were superb. The sky was overcast towards the close, but rain very obligingly held off.

The proceedings commenced with the Hastings Plate, for which four started. Footsteps Fearless was the favourite, but Pat Malone was being supported towards the later stage of the race. The favourite fell and the second favourite romped in. After Gipsy's Advice and Frisette had seasawed for sometime for favouritism, the former took up the proud position. He made no mistake and overtaking Frisette near distance won comfortably.

The Bhawanipore Plate, Division I, provided the biggest upset of the day. From the files of 12, Ystrad jumped off with the lead and just stayed long enough to win by a short head. Totalizators paid on him at 23 to 1. The withdrawal of Salandra was pointed in the direction of Verge, who opening at 6 to 4 against was rubbed out almost from all boards. He waited on Buskin for a greater portion of the journey and then won in the good time of 1 min. 13 2/5 secs.

For the big race of the day One looked the picture of health and he had little difficulty in winning this race. This horse accounted for his fair owner the Governor's Cup the other day and the Macpherson Cup to-day.

Guess made some amends for the previous failures by winning the City Plate and Santicola captured the Second Division of the Bhawanipore Plate.

Details are given below:—

THE HASTINGS PLATE—Distance 2½ miles.

Mr. Donetil's PAT MALONE, 10-8, Marland 1

Mr. Dee's TARFOOT, 9-9, Barker 2

Mr. Scott's SEA LAD, 9-4, Malone 3

Also Ran:—Footsteps Fearless, 11-1 (fell).

Betting:—3 to 1 on Footsteps Fearless, twos Pat Malone, eights Sea Lad, tens Tarfoot.

The Race:—Off a good start Tarfoot was the first to break the line. His nearest attendant was Pat Malone, who in turn was followed by the other two running neck and neck. The horses ran in this order till the fence near the six furlongs post was reached in negotiating which the favourite fell. After this it was only an exercise canter for Pat Malone, who won by 4½ lengths. Sea Lad who was running indifferently finished the third 40 lengths off second.

Time:—5 mts. 2 4/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 39; Places Rs. 21 and Rs. 28.

THE BELVEDERE PONY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Goculdas GIPSY'S ADVICE, 9-9, Huxley 1

Mr. Peter's FRISETTE, 9-13, Ruiz 2

Mr. Basheer Ali's MAUD, 6-13, (car. 7-0), J. R. Flynn 3

Also Ran:—Step Aside, 7-0 and Pier, 6-7 (car. 6-12).

Betting:—5 to 4 Gipsy's Advice, 6 to 4 Frisette, fours Maud, twelves the rest.

The Race:—Frisette was the quickest away and put about a couple of lengths between herself and Step Aside, who was about a length to the good of Gipsy's Advice. Gradually improving his position Frisette won the furlong post, the last named drew level of Frisette as they reached the straight. A ding-dong race ensued after which Gipsy's Advice forged ahead to win comfortably by 1½ lengths; 3½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 44 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 23; Place Rs. 14.

THE BHAWANIPORE PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Pratt's YSTRAD, 8-0, Melsom 1

Mr. N. Roy's LARIGOT 8-5, Harrison 2

Mr. Goculdas' SYMPTOMS, 7-13, Flynn ... 3

Also Ran:—Melton Lass 7-10, Hapton 9-0, Necessity 8-10, Graceful 8-5, Pierrot 8-5, Highfield Lady 8-5 (car. 8-7), Carpe Diem 8-3, Batira 7-7 (car. 7-8), Sungrebe 7-3.

Betting:—Threes Highfield Lady, fours Larigot, Symptoms and Necessity, tens Ystrad, longer prices the rest.

The Race:—From off an excellent start four horses Ballira, Ystrad, Necessity and Highfield Lady, jumped off with a slight lead in the front of Larigot and Symptoms, others being in the rear. After two furlongs Ystrad showed the way to Larigot and Symptoms, who fought out a splendid finish among themselves all the way to the winning post. Ystrad finished a short head in front of Larigot, who beat Symptoms by 1½ lengths.

Time:—4 min. 15 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 246; Places Rs. 56, Rs. 19 and Rs. 16.

THE HOOGHLY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas' VERGE, 9-10, Huxley 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's BIJ-KIN, 7-0, J. R. Flynn 2

Mr. Thaddeus' PASTIME, 7-13, Buckley 3

Also Ran:—Pantomime 7-2, St. Andrews 7-1.

Betting:—4 to 1 on Verge (opened 6-4 against) fours Pastime and Buskin, tens Pantomime, fifteens St. Andrews.

The Race:—Pastime led for about fifty yards and then Buskin took it up with Verge third. From Zeerut opening Verge began to creep up and had the measure of the two leaders near distance. From here there was only Verge in the picture and he won easily by 1½ lengths; 12 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 13 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 18; Places Rs. 14 and 17.

THE MACPHERSON CUP.—St. Leger Course.

Mrs. Peter's ONE, 8-10, J. R. Flynn 1

Mr. Goculdass' MATCHLOCK, 7-12, J. R. Flynn 2

H. H. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's KILTOI, 9-12, Ruiz 3

Also Ran:—Wolfaline 7-9, The Rocking Horse 7-4, Bed Time 6-10, (car. 7-0).

Betting:—3 to 2 One, twos Kiltoi, 7 to 2 Matchlock, eights Bed Time, tens others.

The Race:—Kiltoi as usual indulged in circus tactics, but he moved off level when the field were sent off. The Rocking Horse, Bed Time, Wolfaline, One, Matchlock and Kiltoi was the orddor from the start up to the half mile post. From here steam was put on and the leader retiring, Bed Time assumed the command with One closing on him and Matchlock and Kiltoi moving up. Bed Time had enough two furlongs from home and One took up the first position. Matchlock challenged One and for a couple of seconds the issue seemed to hang in the balance, but then J. R. Flynn, called on One and responding gamely he shook Matchlock off, to win by 1½ lengths. Kiltoi finished third 2½ lengths off Matchlock.

Time:—3 min. 9 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 15 and 16.

THE CITY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Messrs. Donetil and Page's GUESS, 7-13 ... 1

Mr. Baig Mahomed's BRIGHT BIRD, 7-3, Melsom 2

Mr. Lauder's SECOND EDITION, 9-3, Barrett 3

Also Ran:—Nancy O'Neil 8-0, Gibberish 9-7, Sugar Loaf 8-5, Red Quill 8-4, (car. 8-6), Reigning Star 8-3, Midsand 7-12, Yuan 7-11.

Betting:—3 to 2 Gibberish, 7 to 2 Nancy O'Neil, sixes Guess and Midsand, sevens Bright Bird longer prices the rest.

The Race:—Midsand made place in front of Second Edition, Yuan, Bright Bird and others till half journey was covered and then he retired and Second Edition took it up for a short while, but when the straight was reached Guess and Bright Bird and Nancy O'Neil moved up and after a semblance of race Guess won by 1½ lengths; 2 length between second and third.

Time:—2 min. 21 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 74; Places Rs. 27, 40 and 38.

THE BHOWANIPORE PLACE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Donetil and Watson's SANTICOLA, 8-9, Harrison 1

Mr. Dass' SURPRISE, 8-1, J. R. Flynn ... 2

Mr. Louvett's KITTY O'HARA, 7-13, Marland 3

Also Ran:—Falcon Queen 9-3, Done Again 8-8, Dont Be Late 8-6, Green Boy 8-3, (car. 8-6), Leila 8-1, Lady Betty 8-0, Blusterer 7-10, and Perledale 7-6.

Betting:—Twos Santicola, threes Surprise, fours Perledale, sixes Green Boy, longer prices the rest.

The Race:—Done Again led from Lady Betty and Don't Be Late and then came Santicola and Surprise last. The two fought out a good finish, the former having better of it by half length. Kitty O'Hara came fast towards the finish and took the third place, 1½ lengths off.

Time:—1 min. 15 3/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 36; Places Rs. 15, 15 and 21.

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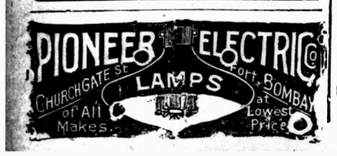

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Sir J. C. Bose arrives at Victoria Terminus by Nagpur Mail at 9 a.m.

Mr. B. G. Horniman's Public Lecture on "The Present Situation," Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrain, Bushire, Koweit and Gwadur will be closed at the G. P. O. At 8 a.m.

Balloting for the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

TUESDAY, January 22.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose's lecture, Royal Opera House.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

Bombay Races: Eighth Extra Meeting.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 4-10.

Empire Theatre: Special performance of the Navy League Film "It is for England" under the patronage of H. E. Rear Admiral E. F. A. Gaunt, C.B., C.M.G., at 10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose's Lecture, Royal Opera House.

FRIDAY, January 25.

Excelsior Theatre: A New Comedy "Jerry Built" in aid of the East Indies Naval Fund under the distinguished patronage of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and H. E. Rear Admiral Gaunt.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

Excelsior Theatre: The New Comedy "Jerry Built."

SUNDAY, Jan. 27.

Homeward Mail closes at G. P. O., 5 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Ali Baba—a Nonsensical version, Gaiety Theatre.

Empire Cinema: 6 and 9-30 p.m. It is for England.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Roa 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30, and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road. 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbelpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 45	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time vice Colaba:—

	BOMBAY Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Dakhalwar 3rd Class Express	7 40	21 15

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

MODY—January 17th at Vussonji House Napean Sea Road, Bombay Mrs. H. P. MODY, of a son.

DEATH.

REPORTER—Col. M. E. Reporter, I.M.S. (retired), of Secunderabad, eldest son of late Mr. Edulji Rustomji Reporter, died at Masulipatam of heart failure on 18th inst.; aged 67; deeply regretted by friends and relatives.

POONA RIFLES.

Poona, Jan. 19.

Part I.

92 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday 26th January 1918. At Headquarters.

Monday 21st 7 to 9 a.m. A and B Coys. (Reserves 7 to 8 a.m.) Dress. Drill Order.

Tuesday 22nd 7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.

Wednesday 23rd 7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.

Thursday 24th 7-30 a.m. Rifle Meeting.

Friday 25th 7-30 a.m. Rifle Meeting.

Saturday 26th 7-30 a.m. Rifle Meeting.

94 Cycle Orderly.—N. C. Os and Men desirous of acting as Despatch Riders and Cycle Orderlies are requested to apply to the Adjutant in person from whom full particulars can be obtained.

Only those in possession of Cycles need apply.

A. R. KEARSEY, Capt. & D.,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Rifles will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at P. V. Mary Gymkhana to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

LECTURE AT BLAVATSKY LODGE.

To-day at 6-30 p.m., Mr. S. H. Jhabwala will, in continuation of his series of literary lectures, deliver a lecture "Cowper and Natural Philosophy and Cruelty to Animals" at No. 72, Apollo Street, Blavatsky Lodge.

LECTURE BY MR. HORNIMAN.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. B. G. Horniman on "The Present Situation," in Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 6-30 p.m.

DEATH OF MR. GOCULDAS NENSEY.

The death is announced of Mr. Goculdas Nensey, a leading member of the Matunga Residents Association and father of Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, Hon. Joint Secretary of the Indian Passenger and Traffic Relief Association. The Matunga Association Free Library and Indian National P. Works were closed as a mark of respect. His Uthamna ceremony will take place to-day at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at his Matunga residence.

SRI ARABINDA GHOSE

Writes:—It is not often that we see published in India literary criticisms which are of the first order at once discerning and suggestive, criticism which forces both to see and think. A book which recently I have read and more than once reperused with a yet unexhausted pleasure and fruitfulness, Mr. James Cousins' *New Ways in English Literature* (published by Ganesh & Co., Madras) is eminently of this kind. . . . The Author is himself a poet, a writer of considerable force in the Irish Movement which has given contemporary English Literature its two greatest poets, and the book on every page attracts and satisfies by its living force of style, its almost perfect measure, its delicacy of touch, its fineness and depth of observation and insight, its just sympathy and appreciation.

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Essays towards National Education, by James H. Cousins. Contents:—The Kingdom of Youth. The Triangle of Imagination. The Trinity of Education. The Co-operative Spirit and Education. The Education of Circumstances. Educational Foundations. Price As. 8.

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Mr. Ramaswami Sastri, has given vital help towards the understanding of Rabindranath and his religious, lyrical and dramatic conceptions and also a comprehensive study that is invaluable. The author does for Tagore what Stopford Brooke has done for Tennyson and Browning—to supply a popular exposition, critical and exhaustive of the Poet's work, which will compel a study of the works themselves on the part of those unacquainted with the poet and will interpret their own thoughts and emotions to those who have come under the magic spell of the Prophet-Poet's genius. An excellent portrait of Dr. Tagore forms the frontispiece.

SELECT ESSAYS OF SISTER NIVEDITA

This is a comprehensive collection of the select essays of the late Sister Nivedita who was devoting her life to the cause of India. The publishers hope that a perusal of the book will amply repay the readers. The book opens with an introduction by Mr. A. J. F. Blair, Editor, "Empire," Calcutta, and is illustrated with four half-tone pictures. There is an appendix to the book containing some tributes paid to the memory of the late Sister by well-known personages such as Mr. J. C. Bose, F. J. Alexander, S. K. Ratcliffe, A. J. F. Blair, and others, 2nd Edition. Price Rs. 1-8.

ART AND SWAD

SOCIAL SERVICE IN BOMBAY.

WIDE FIELD OF AMELIORATION.

REPORT OF A YEAR'S WORK.

The sixth annual general meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, was held in the Hall of Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Saturday the 19th instant at 6 p.m., with Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the President of the League, in the Chair. There was a large gathering of members. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Prof. M. M. Gidwani, Rao Saheb A. W. Shete, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji, Mr. B. N. Motiwala, Mr. K. R. Koregaokar, Mr. J. K. Parulkar and others.

SUMMARY OF REPORT.

The programme began with the reading of the annual report by Mr. N. M. Joshi one of the Secretaries of the League. The following is a summary of the report:—

The Social Service League, Bombay, completed the sixth year of its existence on 19th March, 1917. During the period under report the usual work of the League relating to free travelling libraries, lantern lectures, night classes, the Social Service Quarterly, information bureau and register of philanthropic and social service institutions, lectures on social subjects, co-operative societies, fresh air exursions and open air sports was continued. The activity in connection with the First Aid, Home Nursing and Home Hygiene Classes was somewhat restricted as this movement is becoming popular and there are many other institutions in the city that have undertaken work in this field. The progress of the night schools was quite satisfactory and the total number of those schools increased from 8 to 12. In the section of travelling libraries a special provision was made for Mahomedan readers.

The Parel Settlement which was opened in January, 1917, is the most important of the new activities undertaken by the League. The basic idea of the settlement is that social workers should go and live with the poor, see their life at close quarters, try to help them in their difficulties and raise their standard of life. Another important activity undertaken by the League is the provision of educational facilities in the two prisons in Bombay. A temperance club was started at Foras Road towards the end of the year for the benefit of the working class people.

A VAST FIELD.

In spite of difficulties and failures, the work of the League is gradually growing in extent and is being placed on a sounder basis. A casual observer may be struck by the fact that the League has undertaken a larger number of activities than can be efficiently managed and fully developed by one institution. But the idea of attracting, for the cicial work, many volunteers of various aptitudes and tasks made it necessary that the League's activities should be carried on in various fields. Moreover social work on modern lines being a new growth in India one of the objects which the League has kept before itself, is to bring home to the public especially the younger generation, the vast field of work that lies before them. As, in course of time institutions dealing with any of these problems appear on the scene, the League will be able to confine its activity to those questions only that remain unattended to by others.

The following is a summary of the report of the work done from 1st June, 1916, to 31st May, 1917:—

(1) Mass Education:—The League attempts to spread education among the masses by means of (a) free travelling libraries, (b) standing libraries, (c) lantern lectures, and (d) night classes. Free travelling libraries have proved from the beginning one of the most successful and popular activities of the League. During the year under report boxes of these libraries were rearranged with fresh additions of books to most of them. Seven boxes of Gujarati books specially intended for Mahomedans were also added to these libraries and the work of the management of these boxes has been undertaken by the enthusiastic members of the Young Men's Khoja Association. The total number of books in the free travelling libraries is at present 7,181 out of which 1,544 are new books. The free travelling libraries were circulated among 159 centres, 21 were in charge of Women. The number of centres of the depressed classes was 14. The total number of readers at all these centres came to 3,352 among whom 579 were women and 317 persons belonging to the depressed classes. The total number of books issued during the year was 6,057 out of which 3,465 were Marathi and 2,592 were Gujrati. Besides these, 2 boxes, one Pujrati. Besides these, 2 boxes, one the David Sassoon Reformatory School at Matunga.

LIBRARY MOVEMENT.

The work of the League in connection with the library movement is developing also in the direction of starting standing libraries and opening reading centres. During the year under report a reading room and a library were opened in the Parel Settlement and a standing Library was started in the House of Correction at Byculla. The former contains about 850 books and subscribes to a number of daily and weekly papers and magazines. The other two standing libraries are at Chikhalwadi and Foras Road. Two reading centres were opened during the year under report, for the depressed class people, one at Purbhadevi and the other at Valpakhadi. The League extended its help to two libraries conducted by the students under the general supervision of the League. There is a Librarians' Club in connection with the libraries conducted by the League.

One hundred and three magic lantern lectures were delivered during the year under report and 15 out of those lectures were delivered outside the city of Bombay. The subjects of the lectures wer Ramayana, Mahabharata, Temperance, the Human Body, Cholera, etc.

At the end of May, 1917, the League had 12 schools under its management with more than 300 students on the roll. Out of these 12 night schools 3 were purely Marathi, 6 Anglo-Marathi and 3 Anglo-Gujrati, having in all a staff of 26 paid teachers. Most of the students are wage-earners and belonging to the backward and depressed classes of the Hindu community and Mahomedan working classes. Meetings of the teachers of all the night schools were held once every month with the object of discussing the questions regarding the working of the schools.

(2) Higher Education.—Text books as usual were supplied to poor students attending High Schools and Colleges. In all 81 students were helped with 396 books, out which some were specially purchased by the League and others were from among the old books presented to the League by different gentlemen.

During the year under report the League gave scholarships of Rs. 10 each to two lady students of whom one is a student of Girl's High School at Poona and the other of the Wilson College in Bombay. The money for these scholarships was contributed by two members of the League.

(3) Sanitation and Hygiene.—During the year under report the League conducted two First Aid classes and Home Hygiene Class. Out of the 44 students passed 19 were male and 25 female students. Also a class of Child Welfare was held in a chawl every week from 5th July to 23rd August, 1916, in a chawl in Girgaum and it was attended by nearly 50 ladies. The Hindu Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade which was originally started by the League and has been practically doing its work independently, arranged lectures in First Aid for the Police and sent volunteers as in previous years to Pandharpur, Dacore, Alandi.

(4) Medical Relief.—For the last four years the League has been maintaining a Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary at Babula Tank. This Dispensary was transferred to the premises of the Parel Branch of the League when that Branch was started in January, 1917. During the year under report the average attendance of patients treated was 3.782 out of whom 1,966 were men, 674 women and the rest children. The majority of the patients belongs to the working classes.

CO-OPERATIVE EFFORTS.

(5) Social Work in Chawls.—Since 1914 the League has undertaken social work in a more or less concentrated form at three centres viz.—Dorabji's chawl at Tardeo, Rao Saheb Manaji's chawl at Chikhalwadi and Morarji Gokuldas chawl at Parel. The programme of the work generally consists of the formation of a sanitary committee which looks after the sanitation and lighting of the place, a night school a Co-operative Credit Society and such other activities. During the year under rport the work at Tardeo and Chikhalwadi was continued and even developed to a certain extent. A sewing class for women and a sick room were added at Tardeo and an anna fund was started at Chikhalwadi for sanitary work.

(6) Fresh Air Excursions.—For the last four years the League has been arranging fresh air excursions for poor children. This work is done with the object of affording the children, who have to spend their days in working in the smoky atmosphere of factories and their nights in dirty and dingy hovels, an opportunity of spending a day in the enjoyment of the pleasure of fresh air and in learning to appreciate the beauities of nature. During the year under report 515 boys belonging to different day and night schools in the city were takeu to five different places outside Bombay. To meet the expenses of the excursions the Proprietors of the "Times of India" Press contributed a sum of Rs. 150, Shet Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Rs. 100, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Rs. 75, and Shet Mulji Laxmidas Rs. 80

(7) Open Air Sports.—The League has been also arranging open air sports for children belonging to the labouring classes with a view to creating in them a taste for such exercise and to relieving the dull monotomy of their work-a-day life. During the year under report athletic sports for such children were arranged at 12 different places and about 1,500 children of different communities took part in those sports.

(8) Temperance Club:—This Club was started in April last by the League with the object of promoting and spreading the principles and habits of temperance among the masses especially the labouring classes. Mr. Appaji Sadashiv Dongre has placed the ground floor of his bungalow at Foras Road at the disposal of the League free of rent for the use of the club Lectures on temperance are arranged and innocent kinds of amusement are provided by the Club.

(9)Education Work in Jails.- During the year under report the League undertook with the permission of the Inspector-General of Prisons for the Bombay Presidency, some educational work for the benefit of convicts undergoing punishment in the two jails in Bombay. The object of the work is to afford some educational facilities for this unfortunate class of people to create in them a love for knowledge and an ambition to live a better life. Marathi, Gujrati and Urdu books are provided to the convicts and a weekly class is held in the House of Correction at Byculla where information on subjects of general interest is imparted. A similar class was later on opened in the common Prison at Umerkhadi. Both the Superintendent of Common Prison Bombay, and the Inspector General of Prisons for the Bombay Presidency have found the League's work in this field to be productive of satisfactory results.

(10 Economic Improvement Work.—The work of improving the economic condition of the poorer classes mainly consists of starting Co-operative credit societies. So far the League has been instrumental in starting four co-operative credit societies viz. —the Social Service L. C. C. Society, the Tardeo C. C. Society, the Chikhalwadi C. C. Society and the Tardeo Petit's New Compound Millhands' C. C. Society, the last being started during the year under report. During the current year a fifth society has also been registered.

(11) Parel Settlement.—This settlement was started with the object of bringing the workers of the League in closer touch with the masses, especially the people belonging to the working classes and removing the disadvantages arising from the long distance between the volunteers and the people whom they wish to approach. The settlement was opened at Parel, the main centre of the labouring classes with two or three resident workers in January last. The aim of the workers is to bring the light of education where darkness prevails to create hope and self-respect and encourage men and women to raise themselves and also to see where conditions and laws press with cruel severity upon the lives of the poor and to advocate, and if possible, bring about reform. The work at this settlement consists of a free reading room and library, lantern lectures chawl lectures, street preaching, public lectures, a free drawing class, a free harmonium class a first-aid class and a weaver's free night class. About a dozen poor boys were provided with employment in the Government Telegraph department at the recommendation made by the League. A co-operative Credit Society is being formed at this centre for the members of the League residing in this locality.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

(12) Propagandist Work.—This work aims at spreading correct notions about charity, philanthropy social service among the people and of pointing out the right methods of social work to those who are desirous of being useful to the public somehow or another. The work consists of arranging lectures on different social subjects conducting the Social Service Quarterly publishing leaflets and pamphlets and maintaining a library of books on social service and social problems. During the year under report five public lectures were arranged in Bombay on different social problems and one of the Secretaries of the League went on lecturing tour in the United Provinces. There are at present 830 volumes in the library out of which 130 books were added during the year under report. The Library also receives about a dozen magazines dealing with social service questions and activities in Europe and America. "The Social Service Quarterly" published by the League has established itself as a very popular and highly valued magazine dealing with social problems. Some Marathi and Gujrathi leaflets were published during the year under report.

(13) Financial Position.—The total income during the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,374-10-2 and the expenditure to Rs. 15,282-9-1 Although the year ends with a balance of Rs. 1,092-1-1, which added to the opening balance of Rs. 11,638-3-1, brings the total to Rs 12,730-4-2 the financial position of the institution cannot be considered quite satisfactory. The total expenditure required to carry out the programme of work has gone up to Rs. 15,000 while the regular income of the League does not show the same rate of increase. The income of the institution is derived from four sources:—

(1) annual subscription, (2) annual donations promised, (3) income of the "Social Service Quarterly" and (4) donations. The amount collected from the first three sources came to Rs. 7,000 and the League has to depend upon casual donations to secure the remaining amount of Rs. 8,000. The League has not yet been able to build up a Reserve Fund of its own. Considering the responsibilities which The League has undertaken this is hardly a satisfactory position. For the financial stability of the institution of an Endowment Fund at least of Rs. 1,00,000 is absolutely necessary. It is also necessary that the League's settlement at Parel should have a building of its own in order that the scope of the work should be extended.

FINANCIAL STABILITY.

The report having been read the President requested the members to offer remarks thereon. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas while expressing his appreciation of the various activities embodied in the report laid stress on the importance of financial stability as being greatly essential to the progress and permanence of the League. He stated that the workers of the League would be able to do more of real social work if they were spared the time and energy spent in collecting money which they could devote to active social work. Alluding to the Parel Settlement he wished success to the League's endeavours in that direction.

No other member having come forward to offer further remarks Prof. Gidwani proposed the adoption of the report which was seconded by Dr. Bisni supported by Mr. M. E. Sant and duly passed. After the election of office-bearers and the Managing Committee, Sir Narayan in his presidential remarks said that it is doubtless that the League now that it has gone through six years of its existence should be put upon sound financial basis. The amount of work done by the League is not to be tested by mere statistical figures. The amount of intangible work should also be rightly considered. Further he compared the present state of Bombay with what it was 40 years ago. Bombay, 40 years ago, he said was a den of drunkenness, gambling and insanitation. Then referring to the state of things as recently as 1909 and 1910, he remarked that he would affirm without any fear of concentration, the Social Service League has played a prominent part in lifting up the moral and mental horizon of the people at large. He also added that there would be a new sphere of activity—a new march in the path of progress when in the ensuing March the welfare work for millhands would be started at the Currimbhoy Ibrahim Workmen's Institute which will be formally opened by his Excellency Lord Willingdon. In conclusion he wished that steady progress would be achieved by the League in future years.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

THE "KESARI'S" ATTITUDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Every body seems to be in a haste to congratulate and thank the Hon. Mr. Patel for having cleverly piloted his Compulsory Education Bill in the Bombay Council. The highest and the lowest in the land, the official and the non-official show their appreciation of his quota to the promotion of education among the masses. The bill is passed, will soon receive the formal assent of the Governor-General, and it will become an Act. The time is now come 'to put the educated classes on their trial' in the words of the late Mr. Gokhale. Bandra and Baramati Municipalities have already resolved to set the Act in motion within their areas. Barsi, Broach and Surat and some other towns too are busy preparing estimates of cost within their respective areas. At such a happy juncture it has pained me much to read the three notes of the "Kesari" of the 15th instant regarding the same subject. As the paper is widely circulated among the Marathi speaking population, the ideas expressed therein are likely to do great harm to the cause of popular education and to counteract that partially, you will please allow me some space.

In the first note the exceptionally favourable circumstances in which the Bandra Municipality is placed are mentioned and the deduction drawn therefrom is that it is easy for such a body to adopt compulsion at a relatively small cost to itself of Rs. 16,000. It is mentioned therein "It is but natural that the Hon. Mr. Patel should not miss the opportunity of securing for Bandra the place of honour among all the Municipalities, as he is the father of the bill and is also a member of the Bandra Board." In the second note the editor openly charges Mr. Patel undue haste in the matter, thereby causing harm to other municipalities not so favourably situated as Bandra, and is of opinion that he ought to have waited until Government had declared that their contribution will be 2/3 of the total expenditure to be incurred by any Board instead of the as at present. This means that an excuse ought to have been found out for delaying education of masses, which has been delayed so long for several reasons. It is no doubt very desirable that the state should pay a larger proportion than it now does for the simple reason that education of masses is a national service and not local. But it is rather childish to deduce therefrom that the law should not have been set in motion until that was done. Mr. Patel meant business and not talk and therefore he put the law, as soon as it was passed, into motion. But the argument advanced in the third note is to say at least of it mischievous. The Poona Municipal Board is advised therein to devote all its energy and money to the improvement of existing school houses and to building its own sanitary school houses before thinking of bringing additional children to school, which means in other words that children at present not attending school should not be given any chance of education till doomsday. Even the Bombay Municipal Corporation with its budget of over a crore and a half and the assistance of Government contribution for the construction of school buildings has been able to build only a very small fraction of its total number of schools. Is it then possible for a poor Municipality like Poona to have its own buildings in the near future? I think not. And so according to the "Kesari" no additional boys should be brought to school until that happy day, but far far distant day is reached. It does not require any saying from me that it is the ignorant lower classes of our Society that do not at present send their children to school, and are they to be thus shut out from our schools for a very long time to come? It is very difficult to keep patience when such arguments are advanced from editors of influential papers to keep our less fortunate brethren from our public schools. On the other hand, the case for them should be argued like this: we have long taken the benefit of voluntary education (which has practically though not intentionally excluded the lower strata of Society) at the cost of public money to which all had an equal claim; let us no longer continue this state of affairs, which though not consciously, excluded them all the same; only compulsion can effect the desired change; so let us go in for that as soon as we can in order to compensate them for our past neglect. I believe that the educated classes of India have a very heavy debt to discharge to their uneducated countrymen and the sooner it is done, the better. Such mischievous arguments as the provision of airy school houses, dual desks and good equipment before additional children are brought to school can be brought forward by those only who have little sympathy with our masses and their immediate uplift.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. THAKKAR.

Bombay, Jan. 19, 1918.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

"Ali Baba from Colaba" has as expected proved the great hit of the season at the Palace of Varieties, and the talented Tom Melbourne and other artists of the Gaiety Company are playing it before crowded houses nightly. Mr. Melbourne's burlesque is seen at its best in what has been described as the finest panto this side of Drury Lane. Tom Melbourne as "The wood merchant and wife expert," as he calls himself keeps the audience in roars of laughter and is jolly all the time. Miss Rosie Castello appears as Morgiana and her fine Oriental dances are a highly successful feature of the panto. Miss Eileen Melbourne as the vivacious Ganem shows her clever acting and fine singing. Miss Laura Diamond, Miss Peggy Castello Mr J. Wilson and Mr. Evance also acquit themselves most creditably in their respective parts.

RAILWAY SHOOTING CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

MAGISTRATE ON RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE.

"EXCEPTIONAL CANDOUR" OF DEFENCE WITNESSES.

At theMazagon Police Court, on Saturday Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad delivered his decision in the case in which Dhondu Balu, a fitter in the millwright shop of the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Parel, charged William Fairweather, a foreman in the workshops, with causing grievous hurt with a revolver. Mr. M. K. Azad and Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Bowen defended the accused.

The Magistrate, in the course of his decision, said he had very carefully considered all the evidence before him and all that had been urged on either side, and however much he might sympathise with the complainant for the injury that he had received, he had no other alternative, but to hold that the accused had succeeded in his defence and that he had shown that in what he had done he had acted within his rights of private defence which the law allowed him. It must be remembered that this was not a case where a European had lost his temper and wantonly and without any justification or under some mistake which he could have well avoided, struck or shot an Indian. This was not a case of this kind. He (the accused) was struck, he was in danger of his life and it was in self-defence that he fired.

DELIBERATE FALSEHOODS.

He (the Magistrate) had no hesitation in saying that the complainant and his witnesses, except Dr. Bardi, had told deliberate falsehoods in order to strengthen their case. The complainant had gone to the length of denying that there had been any disturbance at all, though in his own information he said that there was a disturbance. They denied that there was any stone-throwing. If they were to be believed, the accused, a sane man, suddenly and without any cause, shot the complainant! He (the Magistrate) found that the prosecution witnesses had suppressed the real truth. Their behaviour in the witness box had impressed the Magistrate most unfavourably. He thought the accused had, without concealing anything, told the truth from the very beginning, when he was examined as a witness in the riot case. It was very significant to note that none of the prosecution witnesses had actually seen the accused firing, and the complainant knew that the accused fired the shot which hit the complainant, from the evidence given by the accused himself, and while giving that evidence he (the accused) did not ask for protection. The prosecution had no witnesses to say that the accused deliberately fired at the crowd. This fact was also proved from what the accused himself had said in the riot case. The accused could have denied having fired the shots, or he could have denied having fired deliberately at the complainant, but he had not done so, but like an honest man he had told the truth. This circumstance had impressed the Magistrate very much and he absolutely believed his defence. He also believed the defence witnesses, specially Temple, Cooper and Turner who had given their evidence with exceptional candour and straightforwardness. He was unable to endorse the prosecution contention that the accused should have abandoned his post and run and hid himself.

He (the Magistrate) had been asked to pass remarks on the police in this case. If under proper circumstances it had been shown that the police acted improperly he would unhesitatingly have passed remarks, but here the police were not the prosecutors and no policeman had been called as a witness, and it would be traversing the first principle of law to say things against a person behind his back without hearing what he had to say. That being so, he declined that invitation.

ACCUSED'S STAND AT POST OF DUTY.

As he had said, he, without any reservation, accepted what the accused and his witnesses said. He had no doubt on the evidence that the accused's life was in danger, while he was at his post of duty. He was actually hit with a stone, he actually saw the complainant deliberately throw a stone at him which he avoided and then he saw the complainant turning round and picking up another and he fired to save his own person from serious hurt or possibly death. He (the Magistrate) held that the accused had no sufficient time to go and bring police assistance. When he went to bring cartridges he had no idea of shooting anybody. All of a sudden he found himself in a position, where his life was in danger. He (the Magistrate) held that the accused had succeeded in establishing the right of private defence, of which the onus of proof lay on him. It had been said that the accused could have avoided being hurt, if he had beat a precipitate retreat. He (the Magistrate) must say that no person with any sense of responsibility would think of abandoning his post of duty at whatever risk or cost. He acquitted the accused.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

...SIMLA, Jan. 20.

Rainfall has been general in Chotanagpur and south-east of Central Provinces, and occurred also at a few stations in Orissa and deltaic Bengal largest amount being one inch at Jabalpur. Unsettled conditions have appeared in Persia and are spreading eastwards.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in Chotanagpur and south-east of Central Provinces and increase in Bengal and Assam.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

RESTRICTION OF LEGAL RIGHTS.

The plaintiff in this suit was an employee of the Defendant Mill Company. Being desirous of leaving service he sent through his pleader Mr. D. S. Khote on 31st October a month's notice to the Mill manager, apprising him of his intention to terminate his service. The notice was returned refused and another notice sent on the following day met with a similar fate. The plaintiff's pleader then sent a letter by registered post, putting on record the fact of the refusal of the prior notices. In answer to this the management of the Mill wrote to say that the notice would be accepted if the plaintiff got it written by their clerk specially appointed for that purpose. This the plaintiff was advised not to do, and he now filed his suit for the recovery of his wages.

Mr. K. B. Sethna who appeared for the defendant mill pleaded forfeiture of the wages on the ground that he had left service without a month's notice in terms of the Company's rules of service. Rule 5 made it obligatory upon all mill-hands to give a clear month's notice before leaving service on pain of total forfeiture of all unpaid arrears of wages. Rule 6 required that the notice should be got written by a clerk appointed by the mill for the purpose and declared that unless so written it would not be recognised as a valid notice.

In support of his defence Mr. Sethna urged that the stipulation in the rules was perfectly legal and valid. The object of the rule was twofold, viz., to save expense to the mill-hand and to prevent notices being sent under instructions from irresponsible jobbers under whom the men worked. On one occasion, he said, as many as 56 notices were disowned by the parties on whose behalf they purported to have been written. The practice of causing notices to be so written was started by the Mill in April last and the rule was after trial made compulsory as from October. Mr. Sethna contended that the rule was a part of the contract between the workmen and the employer and as such must be enforced.

The Acting Fourth Judge Mr. A. A. Chitre, while decreeing the claim observed that the only question of importance in the case was whether the new rule introduced or practice established by the Defendant Company was legally binding on the plaintiff. The new rule stated that no notices from workmen would be recognised or accepted from outsiders and that they should be written by and sent through a mill clerk specially appointed for the purpose. The Defendant Company along with some other mills seemed to have experienced some trouble and inconvenience from notices served through certain pleaders and it was to avoid this that the new rule was introduced. Assuming that their grievance was a genuine one they could not by such rule affect the rights and privileges of a citizen by limiting his legal rights to have the benefit of a lawyer's assistance. To sanction such a rule would result in a denial of legal assistance to the poor and illiterate workmen in the mill industry. The rule, in his Honour's opinion, was restrictive of the workmen's legal rights and opposed to public policy and therefore could not be countenanced by any Court of Law. The claim was accordingly decreed to the extent of the wages claimed by the plaintiff, viz. Rs. 12-7-0 and costs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 21ST OF JANUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1413-17—Unwalla P & P, Sha Raichand Vardhaji & Co., a firm v. Bhansali Ramchhoddas Vandrawandas.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMR'S REPORT IN COURT.

525-17—Mans H M & Co., Chhabildas Lakhmidas & anr v. Sha Amratlal Kalidas & ors, Mer K & Co., Unwalla P & P.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

937-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Narotamdas Bhan a firm v. Bhimji Macchha and ors, Mehta D and L, Motichand and D, Part heard.

1417-14—Nanu H & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Kallianji Umersey and ors, Tyabjee D and Co., Part Heard by Macleod J. 16-3-16. (Against 2nd Deft only.)

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMR'S REPORT.

813-15—Hiralal & Co. (for a pauper), Motiji Surji v. Moolbai widow & anr, Mulji & Tha.

SHORT CAUSE.

1189-17—Crawford B & Co., The Eastern Bank Ltd. v. Hiralal Baldiodas, Mulji & Tha.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

879-17—Payne and Co, Vadilal Premchand & Iran v Choonilal Ratanji, Unwalla P and P.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUES.

27-17—Payne and Co, Nathibai widow of Harichand Mancharam and ors, Hiralal and Co., As per J. Or 6-8-17.

1191-16—Payne and Co, Bai Babee v Harichand Mancharam and ors, Hiralal and Co., Payne and Co., As per J. Or. 6-8-17.

LONG CAUSES.

1211-16—Wadia G & Co., Balchand Oogarchand a firm v. Gopikinan Madan Gopal Khand L & M, Issues Settled 14-8-17.

Special Case—1213-17—Crawford B and Co, Peter William Monie Municipal Commissioner v The Revd Robert Scott, Mirza M and M.

185-17—Daphtary F and D, Ramkrishna Madhadeo Chaukar v. Gopinath Dinanath Padhaye and ors, Hiralal and Co, Pandia and Co.

811-17—Dastur and Co, Ahmedbhoy Abdulbhoy PeerBhoy v Ismailbhoy Mahomedbhoy Damji, Little and Co.

699-17—Mulla and Mulla, Fatmabai widow of Ebrahim Moledina, Captain and V.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co, Bai Mani widow of v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G, Lalchand Jusodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

119-17—Merwanji K and Co, Byramji Nowroji Gamadiya v Herbert R Greaves and ors, Payne and Co, Mulla and M, Crawford B and Co.

754-17—Kanga and S, Rehmatbai widow of Ebhmji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K and Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji and G, Rewabai widow of Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G, Parwatibai widow of Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

LULL IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

Heavy rains in Mesopotamia have ceased and floods have subsided. There is no change in the situation.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, January 21, 1918.

AN "INFLUENTIAL" MOVEMENT.

We had occasion, recently, to refer to the characteristic misrepresentation of the facts of the situation in India with which the "Times" attempted to delude the British public, while purporting to review the last session of the Indian National Congress. While some of the misrepresentations were stupid to a degree, others represented flights of fancy bordering on fabrication. It seems clear that the "Times" is now definitely committed to a policy of unmitigated reaction and obscurantism in regard to the coming reforms and will, so far as it lies in its power, attempt to thwart the fulfilment of the policy which his Majesty's Government have recently announced respecting India. It is not difficult to understand the phenomenon, or to guess the identity of those who are speaking through the "Times." The point is that, not only the Indian reformers but Mr. Montagu himself should be prepared for an unceasing and, we fear, none too scruppulous, campaign of misrepresentation "all along the line" from the quarter we have indicated.

That much is clear from the outrageous manner in which the "Times" has sought, as reported by Reuter, to bolster up the so-called "All-India Moslem Association" recently started in Calcutta. No one acquainted in the slightest degree with the politics or personalities of present-day India could view the presumption of the false claim implied in that designation otherwise than with amused contempt. The "Association" is made up of about a score of men whose antecedents, in their respective provinces, are notorious. They are men, almost without exception, who stand utterly discredited in the public life of the country, whom the Mahomedan community has disowned and repudiated times out of number. Who are they? The moving spirit and "General Secretary" of the body is the Hon. Mr. Mian Muhammad Shafi of Lahore—a man who dare not show his face at any respectable political meeting of Mussalmans in any part of the country without running the risk of being hooted out of the gathering! Thanks to the active patronage and protection of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, he continues to run a "Moslem League" of his own in opposition to the Panjab Moslem League, notwithstanding that it has long since been formally disaffiliated by the All-India Moslem League, and the last few men with any position or character who still remained its nominal members have recently publicly announced their resignations. The rest of the office-bearers may be divided into one or two fossils with life-long careers of toadyism behind them, a couple of notorious political adventurers, and half-a-dozen or so of gilded nobodies. In the first category may be put Nawab Serajul Islam of Calcutta,—of whom a correspondent of a Calcutta journal correctly remarked only the other day,—that, "the one distinguishing feature in the old Nawab's public career has been an utter servility to those in power in order to ingratiate himself with the authorities." That is a fact well-known to everybody in Bengal, and the same description literally applies to Khan Bahadur Nawab Mozammillullah Khan of Aligarh. They are among the Vice-Presidents, and so also is Mr. G. H. C. Ariff, who comes in the second category, and whose recent exposure in connection with the Bengal Election scandal must still be fresh in the minds of the public. His questionable practices in a vain attempt to buy his way to the Imperial Council as a Mahomedan representative were the subject of a judicial enquiry, and formed the subject, afterwards, together with the whole incident of the scandal, of a resolution of the Government of India.

In the same category also comes his friend and ally, Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy, who began as a fervent Pan-Islamist and a sympathiser with Egyptian Nationalists and has apparently ended as a docile devotee at the Bengal Secretariat. Much of this gentleman's recent career, it is stated, may be explained by his reported candidature for the Executive membership of the Bengal Council,—a type of phenomenon familiar to us nearer home. But there is one contrast between these two "colleagues" which deserves to be noted. We say "colleagues" because for years these two gentlemen have voluntarily worked in double harness, and presumably to mutual advantage and admiration. The contrast to which we refer lies in the fact that while Mr. Ariff is innocent of any particular education, Dr. Suhrawardy, as is well-known, is a highly educated and even erudite gentlemen. The deficiency of the one being thus adjusted from the superabundance of the other, Mr. Ariff was enabled to emerge from his Silk Mills as a full-fledged political leader of the Mussalmans, and find a seat in the Bengal Council. And so we could go on enumerating the antecedents of the "Vice-Presidents" and "Provincial Secretaries" (members it has apparently none) of the "All-India Moslem Association"—down to our Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed, who represents the Bombay Presidency in this Associations, and whose antecedents and political adventures and status are sufficiently well-known to the public of this Presidency. Such are the leaders of what the "Times" describes as a new movement of "an influential character."

IF——!

It is curious how the progress of the co-operative movement serves to open the eyes of the members of the bureaucracy to the value of the ancient self-governing institutions of the country, which the bureaucracy itself has done its best to destroy. In the Punjab, as in other provinces, the provision for the arbitration of disputes between members of co-operative societies and the societies themselves has been invariably attended with success as might naturally have been expected, having regard to the traditional habits of the people. This success has led the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Punjab to make a strong plea for the extension of the principle of arbitration in connection with the system of panchayets for the settlement of disputes, that is, in short, for the revival in a modified form of the old panchayets. These panchayets were destroyed long ago, and, if here and there they have been allowed to linger, their existence has been entirely on a voluntary basis and they have no legal status. As the Punjab Registrar says, "whereas in some cases, they exist by the mutual consent of all concerned, they are a peculiarly valuable form of co-operative enterprise. Unfortunately, their development in regard to criminal disputes is hampered by the lack of legal status." This is only one of the numerous instances showing the reaction of the present system of administration on the rural life of the country, leaving it stagnant and empty of all those vitalising forces which make life worth living. The magnitude of the loss is realised when we consider that over seventy per cent of the population of India is comprised of agriculturists, on the produce of whose labour the country and, to a considerable extent, the Empire depends. How have the administrators of the country hitherto fulfilled the duty they owe to these millions of toilers on the soil? The Registrar of the Punjab is under no illusion that the duty has been even to an appreciable extent fulfilled. Thus he speaks of the future rather than of the present when he says:

> "If we can rid the countryside of usury and litigation, if the Agricultural Department can teach the Zemindar to increase and improve his produce, if the Veterinary Department can teach him to breed better cattle and secure them longer working life, and if the Education Department can evolve a system of rural instruction that will prove useful, popular and attractive, then the Empire's debt to the peasant will be well and fully paid."

There was no reason why, if the system of administration had been in accord with the needs and wishes of the people, these posibilities might long have become achievements.

Notes of the Day.

The Allies and the Bolsheviks.

It is somewhat significant that the Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Mail" has joined in urging that the Bolshevik Government should be recognised by the Allies. He points out that the waiting of nineteen diplomatic representatives of the Allies on the Bolshevik representatives to urge the release of the Roumanian Minister, is a practical recognition, but we do not know that this is a very effective argument. The diplomatists' action in this respect was taken as a *corps* on behalf of a distressed colleague and had nothing to do, we imagine, with the Governments they represent. But be that as it may, it is a moot point whether the Allied Governments do not stultify themselves by refusing to recognise the Government set up in Petrograd by the people who are "top dog." Recognition might lead to the exercise of some influence for good on the Bolsheviks, whereas, at present, the latter, so far from being influenced by Allied opinion, are more likely to be irritated by it in the absence of recognition.

The Late Tsar

The report that the Tsar and his whole family have escaped from custody is not at all improbable. It is not so difficult to escape from Siberia as it was, and though the Romanoffs would be guarded with some care, efficiency in any sort of respect does not seem to be a feature of Bolshevik administration. If the Tsar has escaped it should not be long before we hear of his late Imperial Majesty and family,—probably in America, where they may join Miss Tatiana Romanoff. The ex-Grand Duchess, who escaped many months ago, is said to have reached the States and to be a pure-souled democrat without any regrets for the loss of her imperial dignity. In spite of their want of success in keeping their royal prisoners, the Bolsheviks are not to be deterred, so they have now ordered the arrest of the Roumanian royal family. It remains to be seen whether the order will be more effective than that of the Red Queen who was always ordering every body's head to be taken off.

The Fault of the Dutch.

The old spirit of the Dutch, which led to the invention of the famous old doggerel about the fault of the Dutch being "giving too little and asking too much" during the diplomatic controversies of the eighteenth century, does not seem to have changed in so far as audacity in asking is concerned. It would be difficult to imagine anything more preposterous than the Dutch demand for compensation for loss of ships through German submarining. The presumption of the demand is enhanced by putting forward the precautions taken by the British Government for the safety of neutral vessels as its basis. It is refreshing to read in a diplomatic correspondence such a healthy blunt retort as Mr. Balfour's reply to this amazing attempt at blackmail. The action of a neutral, which does not protest against the piracy but asks compensation from those who are fighting it, is hardly neutral, as Mr. Balfour says, and can hardly be characterised with due regard to diplomatic amenities. The retort is characteristically Balfourian and admirable.

"Squalor!"

Lord Morley's imagination was fired by the spectacle of self-sacrifice presented by the picture of Bishop Gore giving up a "solid, important, powerful position at home, to do the work of the Church in the squalor,—not merely physical squalor,—of a place like Bombay." Our morning contemporary is suitably indignant and falls upon Lord Morley with ponderous sarcasm. There seems to us more cause for amusement than indignation, though if this revelation of Lord Morley's amazing ignorance of the land he was ruling had come to us at the time he was in office there might have been occasion for tears. It is curious that his knowledge of the Church and its history, and power of observation had not taught him that no Bishop or other highly-placed divine ever allowed himself to be surrounded by squalor. The most salubrious surroundings and everything conducive to solace and content, whether of the intellect or the stomach, are not less the privilege of episcopacy in India than in England. But, perhaps, Lord Morley had heard something and was thinking of the intellectual status of the Yacht Club!

The Paper Shortage.

The shortage of paper has been most acutely felt in India. In Egypt, however, a more critical stage, it seems, has been reached in this respect, so much so that some daily papers have almost begun to resign themselves to the necessity of closing down. Since the end of November the cost of paper has risen by 200 piastres for 500 sheets and the extent of the increase may be seen from the fact that a piastre is equivalent in value to 2½d. "If this rise goes on," the "Egyptian Gazette" says, "no journal in the country of ordinary dimensions and printed in readable type will be sold for less than a shilling a copy. It would be possible in view of the crisis to economise paper by printing a newspaper on paper the size of a small handkerchief, and readers would have to furnish themselves with microscopes, but even this alternative is impracticable owing to the prohibition of the export of lead from England in order to make new type." Under the circumstances one cannot but admire the recklessness with which the "Egyptian Gazette" continues to provide the public with quite a bulky newspaper.

Cattle and Contagious Disease.

The most important feature of the resolution on the working of the Bombay Civil Veterinary Department, which was issued last week, is the alarming increase in mortality among cattle from contagious diseases. In 1913-14 the number of deaths recorded was 4,074. This rose to 9,378 in the following year, and reached the total of 16,294 in 1915-16, while during the year under review it rose to 25,800. Such an increase cannot be explained away by, as the Government state, "the greater attention which is now paid to the importance of notifying outbreaks of disease, while the increasing confidence in the services of the Department brings to light many cases which hitherto would have escaped notice." Nor can the reported indifference of some municipalities to the value of early report of contagious disease be said to be a potent cause.

The Real Cause.

The real cause is the hopeless inadequacy of efforts to combat the ravages of disease amongst cattle, which, as Government themselves recognise, constitute a serious drain on the agricultural wealth of the country. This is best illustrated by the fact that while there is "a marked tendency for intelligent owners of valuable cattle to enlist the assistance of veterinary skill against disease"—the tendency is not surprising in view of the solicitude of the average agriculturist for his cattle—the extent of the assistance available is shown by the fact that "the establishment of a veterinary dispensary in each taluka" is still regarded as "an object of future aims (*sic*)" and it is hoped that, "when the restrictions imposed by war are removed, it will be possible to make more rapid progress towards the attainment of this ideal." With the existing paucity of provisions of medical relief for human beings it is not surprising that the dumb animals are so little cared for.

WORDY DUEL AT BRESTLITOVSK.

CENSOR INTERRUPTS REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

A wordy duel at Brestlitovsk long accounts of which have been issued by both sides, has been temporarily interrupted and the Russian delegates returned to Petrograd yesterday.

12 MILES NORTH OF JERUSALEM.

PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

An official communiqué from Palestine says:—Our line was carried forward yesterday to the depth of one mile on a front of four miles in the neighbourhood of the Durah, twelve miles northward of Jerusalem.

SENIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

MR. AINSCOUGH APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 20.

Mr. Stanley has appointed Mr. T. M. Ainscough to be Senior Trade Commissioner for India with headquarters at Calcutta whither he is proceeding almost immediately. Mr. Ainscough was Special Commissioner of the Board of Trade to China in 1914 and has latterly been Secretary of the Board of Trade Textile Committee and Empire Cotton-Growing Committee.

ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY'S DAMAGING ADMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19.

A "Pioneer" special cable runs:—Prince Lichnowsky, the last German ambassador in London, contributes to the "Berliner Tageblatt" an article in which he destroys the whole edifice of German fabrications concerning the origin of the war. He admits that Germany and Austria combated the Serbian strivings for unity, that Germany's attempts to obtain a dominant position on the Bosphorus aroused Russian displeasure, that "our naval policy and our Morocco policy on the one hand and our Serbian-Turkish policy on the other created a state of feeling out of which the Entente grew." After an admission that Albania was created with the intention of shutting Serbia off from the Adriatic, the writer says:—When finally Count Berchtold, who had never really recognised the Peace of Bucharest, was proceeding, supported by the alliance with Germany, to revise the Bucharest Treaty, the world-war developed out of the resistance offered by Russia.

DESTRUCTIVE WORK BY BRITISH AEROPLANES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable runs:—A correspondent at the front says that the attacks of low-flying British airmen have caused German transport and troops for many miles behind the lines to abandon movement in day time.

The correspondent also pays a tribute to the observation work done for the artillery. In a single day with the aid of the air observation 55 enemy batteries were engaged, five gun-pits destroyed and 19 explosions and 16 fires caused. On the same day 51 batteries were located and their turn for destruction will come in due course.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Recd. 12-25 a.m., Jan. 20.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says the market showed an easier tone. Supplies were more plentiful and the keenness of the new year trade demand seems to have abated for the moment. Shanghai exchange eased slightly.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon left for Delhi on Saturday afternoon. Lady Willingdon was present at the Races.

Mrs. Greenway and Major-General H. R. Hopwood have arrived at Government House.

Her Excellency attended Service at All Saints Church, Malabar Hill, on Sunday morning.

Miss Waterhouse and Brig-General E. L. Sullivan lunched and Brig.-General G. Lubbock dined at Government House.

Surgeon-General T. J. O'Donnell, Mr. E. Maconochie and Major Fleming have left Government House.

Sir J. C. Bose will arrive in Bombay to-day (Monday, the 21st instant), at 9 a.m., by the Nagpur Mail.

It is understood that Mr. Tilak along with his legal adviser, Mr. Karandikar, proceeds to England in March in connection with his suit against Sir Valentine Chirol.

The Hon. Mr. Abdur Rahim, one of the representatives of the Calcutta Corporation to watch the working system of the Bombay Corporation, has arrived in Bombay and will stay here till the 24th instant.

PRUSSIANISM STILL UNSUBDUED.

THE SOUL OF VON TIRPITZ.

MOCKERY OF GERMAN PEACE CANT.

PREMIER ON THE WILL TO VICTORY.

"GO ON OR GO UNDER!"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Jan. 20.

Addressing the representatives of Trade Unions affected by the Man Power Bill, Mr. Lloyd George paid a tribute to the way in which they had met the Government. The spirit of complete frankness had characterised both sides and had resulted in the clearing of misunderstandings. The Premier reiterated that the only alternative to the proposals was the raising of the age-limit, as in Austria, where it was fifty-five, or the sending back of wounded men. It would be folly to withdraw men from industry an hour sooner than was necessary, but it would be treason to the country, to the democracy and to the cause of freedom if when the need arose we did not make the demand. (Cheers.)

NOT IMPERIALISM.

"I assume that in your hearts you believe that the war aims declared by the great Labour Conference represent the minimum of justice which can possibly be accepted, but if we are unable to beat the German forces, if we are unable to resist the military power of Prussia, is there a man here who believes that one of your terms, even the least of them could be enforced? (Cheers.) I am not talking of the demands of Imperialists, the demands of extreme war men who want to annex earth and all the heavenly firmament. I am talking of the moderate demands of the most pacifist soul in this assembly. Go to Hindenburg with them. Try to cash that cheque at the Hindenburg Bank. It will be returned dishonoured. Whatever terms are submitted by any pacifist in these lands, you won't get them cashed by Ludendorff or the Kaiser or any of those magnates, not one of them, unless you have got power to enforce them." (Cheers.)

The speaker and President Wilson without previous consultation had laid down what was substantially the same programme of demands for the termination of the war. There had been no response from any man in any position in Germany indicating that the rulers of Germany desired to approach the problem in a spirit of equity. We had demanded the restoration of Belgium. Would any of his hearers make peace without the complete restoration of Belgium and reparation for its wrongs? (Shouts of "No").

THE SOUL OF TIRPITZ.

Germany's only answer to that demand came from the soul of Von Tirpitz who replied "Never." The Speaker demanded the reconsideration of the wrong of Alsace-Lorraine. Germany answered "Never."

The programme had been acclaimed throughout the Allied countries and criticism had hardly been heard except for the few who wished Mr. Lloyd George had made more extreme demands. The Socialists of France, Italy and Britain mainly accepted the demands as very fair. Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that he would not have war for a second on his soul if he could stop it honourably. He urged those especially who thought that we were responsible for perpetuating the horror of war to consider the reception of our demands in Germany, where the only comment had been:—"Behold how England is weakening. Go on and they will come down again."

SINISTER SILENCE

The Premier emphasised that not a single condition contained in the British Trade Union War Aims had met with any authoritative response from Germany. It was very significant that there had been no civilian answer from Germany at all. (Here, hear.) Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson's speeches were thoroughly discussed in the German papers, but no civilian Minister had said a word. Hindenburg and Ludendorff were most hurriedly summoned to confer in Berlin, but Kuehlmann was not allowed to speak. That meant that Prussian military power was dominant. Germany's answer to civilisation would be given from the cannon's mouth. It would be a mistake to harbour any delusions.

DO IT WELL.

"Let us talk quite freely here amongst ourselves. You might as well stop fighting unless you are going to do it well. Unless you are going to do it with all your might, it is real murder of the gallant fellows who have stood there three years. (Cheers.) Unless we are going to do it well, let's stop it. There's no alternative. You are either going to put your whole strength into it or do what's done in the Russian Army and tell those brave fellows they can go home whenever they like.

TRAGIC FRATERNISATION.

"If there are men who say they won't go into trenches, then men in trenches have right to say:—'Neither will we remain here.' (Cheers.) That would end war. But what sort of end? When Russian soldiers ceased fighting and fraternised, and simply talked great ideals and principles to the German Army, the Germans did not retreat but took Riga and the islands. Fraternisation did not prevent Germans from marching forward and if Petrograd had been nearer they would have had that too. Unless we are prepared to stand up to the whole might of the people now dominating Germany, you will find the democracy of Europe at the mercy of the most cruel military autocracy the world has ever seen.

MOCKERY OF IT.

"If you sent Hindenburg a peace delegation, he would just mock your request that he should evacuate Belgium. He would say in his heart:—You cannot turn me out of Belgium with Trade Union resolutions.' The answer you can give him is:—'We can and will turn you out of Belgium with Trade Union guns and Trade Unionists behind them.' (Cheers.) They have already broken his line. But let us harbour no delusions. No democracy ever survived its adherents' failure to be ready to die for it. My appeal to you is for this measure which last night the House of Commons carried without dissent.

AN OLD CAUSE.

"Democracy in plain terms is government by the majority of the people. It is the fundamental travesty of the principles of democracy if one profession, one trade, one section, one class of community claims immunity from the obligations imposed upon the rest. (Cheers.) That's setting up a new aristocracy. You and I in the past fought against privilege. I hope we are fighting on the same side again. We are fighting now against military caste privilege. Democracy means that everyone must merge his privileges and rights in the common stock."

A voice: "And wealth?"

Premier: "Certainly. If any man stand ing in my place can find an honourable and equitable way out of this conflict without fighting it through, for Heaven's sake let him tell me. My own conviction is that the people must either go on or go under." (Applause.)

FRANK STATEMENTS OF THE PREMIER.

DEFINITE REPLY TO INQUIRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 20.

After his speech, Mr. Lloyd George invited and answered numerous questions.

With regard to the advisability of negotiating with Germany when the latter was alleged to be whining and squealing for peace he replied:—Germans are always ready for peace at their own price, which we are not prepared to pay. The moment Germans show a disposition to negotiate on equitable terms there will be no reluctance to negotiate.

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE.

Asked whether or not the best way of ascertaining the opinion of the German people was to allow British representatives to meet the representatives of other Powers at Stockholm or elsewhere, the Premier replied by pointing out that German representatives would be chosen by the Government.

A delegate interjected:—Not necessarily. Mr. Lloyd George answered:—You can only make peace with a Government. If the Government does not represent the peolpe of Germany, let them change it. And if this Government does not represent the people of this country, they can change it.

The Delegate interjected:—Give us the opportunity.

Mr. Lloyd George said:—We have given you the best opportunity in the Franchise Bill by adding eight millions to the electorate. You can have the opportunity any time you like: the Government does not shrink from it.

A voice:—On the new register?

Mr. Lloyd George:—The new register is not ready. Do you want an election on the old?

The Delegates replied in chorus:—No.

Mr. Lloyd George:—Very well.

NO RANDOM DISCUSSION OF PEACE.

The Premier was considerably heckled regarding objections to the International Workers' Conference apart from Governments. He reiterated that all the Allies and America were agreed that negotiations could only be conducted by the representatives of Governments not by sections of the people.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised the difficulty of deciding when it was desirable to enter the peace conference without putting one's head into a nose. He was convinced that the Conference at present would aggravate and not improve matters.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

A Delegate asked whether President Wilson's reference to "the freedom of the seas" accorded with the views of British Government.

The Premier replied by emphasising that Britain was in quite a different position from America or any continental country. We must guard most carefully against any attempt to interfere with our capacity to protect our shores, shipping and overseas communications.

A Delegate asked what was meant by the reconsideration of the position of Alsace-Lorraine.

The Premier replied:—The British people will stand by France who considers that peace is impossible till the question of Alsace-Lorraine is settled.

BLOODSHED IN PETROGRAD.

PROCESSIONS IN CONFLICT.

OUTCOME OF OPENING ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 19.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Jan. 20.

The Constitutent Assembly was opened at four in the afternoon of the 18th by M. Sverdkof, President of the Central Committee of all Soviets. Four hours previously a body of Maximalists attacked the procession of the Society for Defence of the Constituent Assembly tearing down banners. The first command to fire into the air was followed by machinegun and rifle fire and the number of people were killed including the Loovinoff member of the Executive Committee of the Peasants Deputies, and many wounded including several women.

DANGER APPREHENDED.

BOLSHEVIKS IN RUTHLESS MOOD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 18.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 20.

Very grave apprehensions are entertained as regards the outcome of the opening of the Constituent Assembly. A considerable number of the garrison is certain to support those who favour the Constituent Assembly and it is feared that any collision will be most sanguinary. The Commissioners are drafting in two thousand sailors from Kronstadt and Helsingfors for the purpose of having them posted in the vicinity of the Tauride Palace where the Assembly is being held. The few Ukrainian delegates who are participating in the opening, intend to read the declaration favouring the formation of a Federal Republic and then leave the capital.

PROMISE OF RUTHLESS SUPPRESSION.

Bolsheviks have issued a proclamation that they will ruthlessly suppress any opposition from whatever quarter. They describe those who hold demonstrations in support of Assembly as enemies of the people who are striving for the downfall of the Soviets. Workmen and soldiers are ordered to abstain from demonstrations. On the other hand, nine processions in favour of the Assembly are being organised for a march past, the Tauride Palace, and those responsible have called on the workmen of Petrograd not to permit assaults upon the members of the processions. The Simeonofsky Guards have declared for the Assembly and the garrison of the Peter-Paul fortress for the Bolsheviks.

ANARCHY IN RUSSIA.

RAILWAYS IN THE POWER OF THE MOB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Jan. 19.

A wireless Russian telegram says:—The People's Commissaries of food and communications call attention to disorders and excesses at railway stations by soldiers and others and declare that the railways are in the power of the mob. This state of anarchy has disorganised transport service, preventing supplies from reaching starving regions and armies. The Commissaries summon the Councils to take the most drastic measures to establish order.

STOPPAGE OF MAIN LINE PASSENGER TRAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., Jan. 20.

A wireless Russian communiqué says the People's Commissaries announce stoppage of the main line passenger trains on numerous railways from January 20th to February 2nd, owing to urgency of transporting food to the front, Moscow and Petrograd.

FOR AN AMERICAN WAR COUNCIL.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

A Bill creating a War Council of three members will be introduced into the Senate on Monday.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

STRANGE ACTION IN MANPOWER CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

An official correspondence shows that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers declined to participate in the "Man Power Conference." Government declined to consult them separately.

PRICE OF FISH FIXED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

The Food Controller has fixed the maximum retail price of fish.

SAFE CONDUCT FOR EX-TSARITSA.

REQUESTED BY KAISER.

EX-IMPERIAL FAMILY ON TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 19.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Jan. 20.

The "Novayajsn" states that the German peace delegation requested that the ex-Empress and some other members of ex-Imperial Family who are related to the Kaiser should be permitted to travel to Germany. The request which was categorically refused caused the decision to be made to bring them to trial immediately.

LOSS OF SHIPS THROUGH PIRACY.

DUTCH CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 4-5 p.m., Jan. 19.

A White Paper has been issued giving the correspondence between Britain and Holland.

The Dutch Minister on October 26th claimed compensation for the loss of the ships Elve and Bernisse through enemy submarining, because they were compelled to proceed to a British port when voyaging from French West Africa.

Mr. Balfour, replying, denied liability for loss of neutrals by German illegality and added that the action of a neutral nation which apparently did not protest against such submarining and confined its efforts to presenting claims to Britain was inconsistent with neutrality. He said it was difficult to characterise such action by a professedly friendly power with due regard to diplomatic amenities.

BRITAIN UNABLE TO ENTERTAIN CLAIM.

The Dutch Minister on December 17th contested the British claim to bring a neutral vessel into port in any circumstances, therefore he was unable to waive the claim for compensation.

Mr. Balfour on December 31st repeated his inability to entertain the claim.

AIDING STRIKERS IN RUSSIA.

A BANK MANAGER ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

The Manager of the Persian Discount and Loan Bank has been arrested and charged with aiding strikers in Government departments.

GERMAN MENDACITY.

FLIMSY EXCUSE FOR SINKING HOSPITALSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 19.

The Admiralty says:—The German wireless states that the English themselves according to the "Daily Chronicle" of December 11th admit that hospitalships are used to transport troops.

The so-called admission is a deliberate false statement by Miss Ethel Marsh, for which she was sentenced at Portsmouth to one month's imprisonment. The public should know the grounds on which the German war on wounded is admittedly based.

FEARED LOSS OF UMGENI.

A JAPANESE VESSEL ALSO SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Jan. 19.

Lloyds reports that the Umgeni has been missing since the beginning of November and that a number of bodies supposed to be those of members of the crew have been washed up.

The captain of the Taikosan Maru states that his vessel sank off Cape Toleno after collision on the 14th December.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

UNPATRIOTIC WORKERS ROUGHLY HANDLED BY COMRADES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 19.

A meeting of engineers at the Woolwich Arsenal was to have been held during the night shift to consider action against their combing out. Other workers learning of the project attended in force and pelted the organisers with filthy cotton waste and other articles, breaking up the meeting.

SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Tientsin says the telegraphs between Vladivostok and Harbin are in the hands of the Bolsheviks. Several ships are ready to remove the Japanese residents.

TO ARREST A KING.

ORDER FROM RUSSIA.

AGAINST KING OF ROUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 18.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

It is confirmed that the "Commissioners" have ordered the arrest of King of Roumania.

ON THE EDGE OF WAR.

ULTIMATUM TO RUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 19.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Jan. 20.

Relations between Bolsheviks and Rumania have reached a dangerous pitch. The Revolutionary Committee of the Ninth Russian Army has sent Rumania a two hours' ultimatum demanding a free passage for Russian troops through Jassy.

LOYALTY OF ROUMANIANS.

15,000 BOLSHEVIST IRREGULARS DISARMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

The Roumanian authorities inform Reuter that the Bolshevist ultimatum refers to the ringleaders of the Bolshevist plot to seize the Roumanian Royal Family and members of Government and assassinate Teherbatcheff. The latter captured the ringleaders.

Whilst the Roumanian Army has disarmed fifteen-thousand Bolshevist irregulars the Roumanians have most carefully refrained from fighting with Bolsheviks but will not tolerate any action by foreign troops in Roumania against the Roumanian Royal Family, Government or people. Roumanian divisions are now watching Russian deserters who are pillaging and burning villages in Roumania.

The King of Roumania and family are still at Jassy. The Roumanians are most loyal to them and the Allies.

CENTRAL POWERS REJECT RUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., Jan. 20.

A wireless communiqué says the Central Powers have rejected the Russian proposals. They refuse to withdraw troops from the occupied territories during war. They agree to peoples voting through elected bodies, but state that the referendum is impracticable.

M. TROTSKY ON GERMAN MISREPRESENTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 4-5 p.m., Jan. 19.

A wireless Russian message says M. Trotsky in a proclamation accuses the Germans of misrepresenting the proceedings at Brestlitovsk with the intention of misleading the German public.

ALLIED RECOGNITION OF BOLSHEVIKS URGED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Jan. 19.

The "Daily Mail's" Petrograd correspondent urges Allied formal recognition of the Bolsheviks, declaring that the visit of the nineteen diplomats to demand of Lenin the release of the Roumanian Minister amounts to recognition.

CANNONADING NEAR LENS AND YPRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., Jan. 20.

A British communiqué says there was cannonading in the neighbourhood of Lens and Ypres.

THE BRITISH REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 20.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says there is nothing interesting to report.

ITALIAN CAPTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1-20 p.m. Jan. 19.

An Italian official communique says:—We captured on the 14th, 15th and 16th, 491 men, 18 machine guns and two bombthrowers.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 20.

An Italian official communiqué says:—Our artillery arrested an attack on a wide front at the bridgehead of Caposile.

DRASTIC CHANGES IN BRITISH STAFF.

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF.

APPOINTMENT OF SIR H. LAWRENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Jan. 20.

"The Times" says that Field-Marshal Haig is making drastic changes including the appointment of Major-General Sir Herbert Lawrence to be Chief of the Staff.

BRITISH MAN-POWER.

SECRET SESSION OF COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Jan. 19.

In the House of Commons an amendment moved on the second reading of the Military Service Bill to enforce compulsion in Ireland was rejected by 136 votes to 48.

Sir Auckland Geddes said the application of compulsion to Ireland would not help on the war and even if such a measure were adopted, it would be months before its effects would be felt. He had approached the question without bias and without a political past and had come to the conclusion that it would be folly from the point of view of war to suggest conscription for Ireland.

MR. ASQUITH ON HOME DEFENCE.

Mr. Asquith, following, questioned whether the size of the home defence force was not excessive and advocated firstly sending to the front considerable numbers from that force, secondly, further combing out of men fit to fight behind the lines in order to replenish the depleted units, which had fallen considerably below effective strength, and thirdly, increasing the existing numbers employed on ship-building, which was the primary of all our necessities.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Lloyd George here interposed. "I give that assurance; we regard shipbuilding as a primary necessity for continuing the war."

Mr. Asquith pleaded for retaining a sufficiency of young skilled workers on munitions. There was no more hanging back from the army than there had ever been at any previous stage of the war. The temper of the people required no stimulus, it was constant, resolute and unwavering.

HOUSE GOES INTO SECRET SESSION.

Mr. Hogge said the 450,000 men mentioned by Sir Auckland Geddes was a fleabite compared with the numbers actually required. He desired to ask a number of questions, whereupon the House went into secret session.

It is officially announced in regard to the secret session that the Prime Minister after the discussion spoke and the second reading of the Man Power Bill was then carried without a division and the Bill was committed to a committee of the whole House.

UNANIMITY IN FAVOUR OF PROPOSALS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Jan. 19.

The papers emphasise the unanimity in favour of the man-power proposals, pointing out that there was not a single amendment hostile to the measure. They declare that the people are doubtful whether the best use is being made of the resources.

The "Daily News" thinks that the difficulties of Sir A. Geddes would be lessened if the country were assured that the huge war-machine was run with minimum waste and improvidence.

The "Daily News" says opposition to the proposals arises almost entirely from the fog of mistrust in which their past record has enveloped the Government.

LADS BETWEEN 15 AND 17.

NEW PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
From our Sunday Edition.

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Jan. 19.

In the House of Commons, moving the second reading of the National Registration Amendment Bill, Mr. Hayes-Fisher explained that it provided for registration of 750,000 lads between fifteen and seventeen who were at present not registered and who would be most useful industrially. It was also proposed to register sailors and soldiers, so that thousands of disabled men might be utilised to the fullest extent in the industries.

The Food Controller could also obtain much information from the new register, which would also apply to many vital statistics.

FOUR ENEMY MACHINES FELLED.

RAIDS AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Jan. 20

To-night's communiqué from Field Marshal Haig says:—Several unsuccessful hostile raids were made last night and this morning at Neuve Chapelle and southward of Lens. Four hostile aeroplanes were brought down and one driven down yesterday.

MEDDLING WITH GANDHI PETITION.

PROSECUTION OF TALATI.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

In the case which arose out of the snatching away of a form of the petition which was being sent round for signatures of the people of the Panch Mahals at the suggestion of Mr. Gandhi in order that the same may be afterwards submitted to the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, by one Chunilal Bhaichand, the Japti-Talati of Bedia, a village in the Kalole Taluka of the Panch Mahal District, from the hands of one Lallu Bapu, an educated agriculturist of Bedia, while he was passing the Chora of the village, where the Talati resided, on his way to the different parts of the villages for collecting signatures, further evidence was recorded:—

EVIDENCE OF EYE-WITNESS.

The next witness cross-examined by the defence was Pahada Gabba.

In reply to the questions put by Mr. Harilal, witness said that he did not get seed from the accused on the day he went to ask for it and he came back without seed. The form of the petition was snatched away from the hands of the complainant in his presence. Before the form was snatched by the accused, the accused said to the complainant, Lallu, "Give me the paper; bring the paper; I want to see it." Lallu refused to tender it. Then the accused abused Lallu by saying "*Sala*, why do you not give it?" (Laughter.). The accused abused Lallu because Lallu had refused to give the form to him. The accused did not abuse Lallu before Lallu had refused to give the form. At that time Lallu had the form in one hand only. Lallu had held the form vertically in his hand, the form was folded twice over. When the accused tried to snatch the form from Lallu's hand, Lallu said "Do not take it; I will not give it to you." The accused then took away the form by force; the accused did not abuse Lallu after the form was taken. When the accused said to the complainant "Bring the paper to me" and, when the accused snatched away the paper, he was standing outside the inner hall of the Chora, just close to the threshold leading into the Chora's inner hall. The accused was on the "otla" from the very beginning and from there he called Lallu when he was passing by the road. That was at the time when cattle were to be let loose for grazing purposes. At that time neither the witness nor anyone else said to the accused "Why do you snatch away the paper from the hands of Lallu?" No one said anything to the accused, because the accused would ask "Why do you interfere?" (Laughter.). Witness did not know if Haribhai spoke to the accused when the latter took away the form from Lallu's hand. Haribhai was on the "otla" leaning against the wall. Witness did not know if Haribhai said to the accused "Why do you take away the form?" At that time Mawa Mana, the milkman, was also there.

METHODICAL ABUSE.

He had in his hand a milk-jug when witness saw him there the next day. He was near the accused. He came there immediately after the paper was snatched away by the accused. He came with the milk-jug. After the paper was snatched away, the accused, Haribhai and Lallu all three, remained on the "otla" for about a quarter of an hour. Witness was there only for two minutes and then went away to his house. So long as witness was there, the accused did not leave the "otla" after he had snatched the paper. When the paper was snatched from the hand of the complainant, the latter had nothing in the other hand; he had no stick, nothing in the other hand; that hand was free. The other hand held the paper. There were not many people around. There was only Mathur Moti, Haribhai, witness and the accused. There were four people there when the paper was snatched away. There was no one there from the residents in the neighbourhood. There are many houses in the neighbourhood. The abusing was going on gently, gently. Therefore, it could not be heard by the people in the neighbourhood. The abusing was going on so softly that the neighbours could not hear it. At that time the accused had worn a digoji and had a covering on his body; the digoji was not of silk but was of red colour. Witness did not know that the petition, after being snatched away, was put by the accused underneath the covering. On that occasion Haribhai said to the accused demanding his money; he said nothing else. He demanded the money while the paper was being snatched away. Witness remembered the day on which the incident took place; it was the second day after the New Year's Day. Witness knew it perfectly well. When the accused had taken the paper, he said to Lallu "Sit down; I will not allow you to go." The reason why the accused wanted to keep Lallu there, after the form was snatched from his hand, was that Lallu had said "I will not give you the form"; therefore, the accused said to Lallu "I will not allow you to go away." Witness and other people, who were there, did not protest against the conduct of the accused, the reason being "Why should we?" (Laughter). Witness said nothing to the accused. When the abusing was going on, Lallu did not say to the accused "Why do you abuse me?" Witness added "Why should Lallu say that?" (Laughter.). Witness never said about this matter to anybody. While the paper was snatched, the three people were there; witness saw them there, Mathu Moti came there just as the paper was being snatched away. He came to the Chora and entered it with the milk-jug; he did not wait to see that the paper was being snatched away; he came to the Chora, walked up to the "otla", went past the accused and entered the inner hall of the Chora with the milk-jug. When he went past the accused, the accused had already snatched away the paper.

Mr. Harilal: Did Mathur Moti say anything?

A.—What can he say? (Laughter).

(Answers to Mr. Harilal's questions continued) Mathur Moti had then brought milk to the Chora. He then came out of the Chora. At the time of this incident witness was not a servant of the Railway Company. Before that he was a servant of the Railway Company. His superior was one Balubhai at Dehcrole Station. While the witness was absent from work another man was sent by him to work in his stead; and that man's name was registered. He did not ask the Talati Saheb to transfer Survey No. 1099 to his name. Witness had trouble with Haribhai Bhaiji with regard to that Number. He did not claim that Number.

The Court: He does not claim that Number?

Mr. Haribhai: No, your honour, he does not for the purposes of this case! (Laughter).

Mr. Dilsukhbhai: Where does he stay elsewhere?

Mr. Harilal: I will come to that in due course (Laughter).

Mr. Dilsukhbhai: All right.

Mr. Harilal: Had the Fouzdar Saheb come to your Gaum?

A.—He may have come. (Laughter).

Mr. Harilal: Do you know it?

A.—Yes.

Mr. Harilal: Did you tell this matter to the Fouzdar Saheb?

A.—No. I did not.

Re-examined by Mr. P. M. Shah witness said that he was on leave from the 8th to the 19th; and that he had rejoined service a month ago.

MATHUR MOTI CROSS-EXAMINED.

The next witness cross-examined by Mr. Harilal was Mathur Moti, who said that he did not know that all the people of his *Gaum* had made an application against the accused. Witness had to go to the accused's house with milk-jug; he had to go to supply milk when his turn came. Next day he did not go to supply milk to the accused's house, because it was not his turn. When he went to the accused's house it was the second day after the New Year's Day. He took milk to the house of the accused on that day at the time when the cattle were let loose for grazing purposes; it might be 10 o'clock or not; he did not understand what "8 o'clock" meant. (Laughter.) He could only say that that was the time when cattle were let loose for grazing purposes. On that day it was his turn to take milk to the house of the accused; it was nobody else's turn on that day to bring milk to the house of the accused. When witness went to the house of the accused with the milk-jug on that day, the accused was not alone there. There was Haribhai Bhaiji sitting there, Pahada Gabba was standing. Lallu Bapu was also sitting there. Haribhai Bhaiji and Lallu Bapu were sitting on the "otla" at the back part of the Chora. They were sitting on the brickwork (which formed an extension of the "otla" and also the head of the flight of stairs leading up to the "otla" from the compound). Pahada Gabba was standing on the edge of the "otla." When witness went there, the accused had not had the form of the petition in his hand. It was in Lallu's hand. Lallu had it in his hand folded like this (Showsit). It was compressed into 8 folds. (Correcting himself). The paper was open; it was not folded.

Mr. Harilal: Kindly understand the question before answering it. When you left the "otla," Lallu was sitting there?

A.—Yes.

SHOWER OF ABUSIVE EPITHETS.

Continuing witness said when he was leaving the "otla," the accused was asking Lallu to give him the paper. This was done by the presence of the witness. Lallu said to the accused "This paper is for Swaraj and for the benefit of the accused; so, I will not give it to you." The accused did not say "Let me see what is written in the paper," he did not say anything like that. Lallu had the form in his hand and he said "I shall not give it to you." Then the accused abused Lallu and snatched the paper from Lallu's hand. He gave vent to a most indecent abuse by Lallu's sister (Witness blurted out the abusive expression in Gujarathi). When the form was snatched, Lallu was sitting and the accused was moving to and fro. The accused had worn a waistcoat and a "dhoti" at that time. Witness did not know if the accused had also then put on a turban. When the accused had snatched away the paper, he did not put it into his waistcoat pocket, so that nobody could take it. He had the paper in his hand. After taking the paper the accused was moving to and fro on the "otla." And he was abusing Lallu. Witness did not know how long, according to hours, the accused was abusing Lallu and moving to and fro. The form was snatched when witness returned from the inside of the Chora after leaving the milk-jug inside. The accused had detained Lallu there and was showering abusive epethets on him. While the witness was taking the milk-jug inside there was some altercation going on between the accused and Lallu. witness was standing to see what that altercation was. The altercation was in progress when witness came up to the Chora with the milk-jug. Witness left the milk-jug not in the back part of the Chora, but inside the Chora. The accused was then sitting near the door, a little distant from the threshold—(shows the distance with his hands) about two feet distant from the threshold. He was not inside the threshold; he was moving to and fro. Lallu was 5 or 7 feet from the threshold, the accused went up to Lallu and there snatched the form from his hand. Lallu was sitting when the form was snatched away from his hand; and he continued sitting even after the form was snatched away. Witness could not see the form, because he was not educated. Witness was standing there for 2 or 3 hours (Laughter.) as Lallu was abused and detained. Pahada Gabba did not come inside when the altercation took place. He was standing on the road.

HABITS OF REVERENCE.

Mr. Harilal: Did you say "Oh, Talati Saheb, Why did you take the form from Lallu?"

A.—We dare not say anything to the Talati Saheb. (Laughter.) Haribhai demanded his money in the presence of the witness.

Mr. Harilal: Did not Haribhai say "Why did you take the form?" to the Talati Saheb?

A.—Your honour, we dare not say anything to the Talati Saheb. (Laughter.) Nobody could say that; even Lallu could not say that. (Laughter.)

Lallu did complain to the accused about his snatching the paper from him. Lallu did not leave the place first, then the accused was there; he was on the "otla." The accused did not go inside and outside the Chora. Pahada Gabba and others were standing there when witness left the place. Pahada was standing when the witness went away. Haribhai was sitting, Lallu was also sitting; Pahada Gabba was standing. Witness asked Pahada which side he was going; he said he was going by the side of the *Gaum*. Witness was not asked by Pahada Gabba "Why did you come?" but Witness asked him why he had come. Witness did not know which side Pahada went, because witness went away from the place before Pahada Gabba. Witness never mentioned what took place at the Chora to anybody. Witness was living jointly with his father, who was a Makadam and had weapons; the accused had never taken the weapons and sent them to the Taluka. Such a thing had never occurred. Witness admitted that his father was a Makadam. The accused had never taken back from the father of the witness the pass regarding wood in Survey No. 612. (Witness denied any knowledge of his father's transactions.). Witness had no quarrel with either the accused or the "Ugrasdar." Witness never suspected that the accused had made a complaint against witness to the "Ugrasdar." Witness never took any money from the Co-operative Society; his father might have of that he did not know anything. Witness did not know whether his father took the money or not. Witness did not know if any man came to his house and reported that the Co-operative Society had reported that the whole money should be paid. Witness said his father might know of this transaction; he himself knew nothing about it. Witness admitted that the accused was Secretary of the Co-operative Society, Kabhai Mawsinghji was no relation of the witness in the sense that the witness would bathe if Kabhai died. (Laughter). Or that Kabhai would bathe if the witness were dead. (Laughter renewed.). Witness did not sign the petition made to Mr. Ewbank. Witness did not suspect the accused to put up Mawa Bhawan against witness. Witness was sent to take a load at the Mamlatdar's house; witness did not take money for the work from the Mamlatdar. He did that willingly. The accused did not say "You must go". He did not say anything; witness went willingly.

Re-examined by Mr. P. M. Shah, witness said that he was not an educated man, that he could not sign his name, that he did know what a "minute" and an "hour" was, and that he was unable to say how long he was being examined.

Witness was allowed to go and the case was adjourned till the next day, (Tuesday, 15-1-18) at 12-30.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The evidence was resumed on Tuesday.

Mr. P. M. Shah: Will your honour be pleased to have a look at the Chora?

The Magistrate: Yes, as soon as this case is finished.

The first witness examined as courtwitness—was Bawa Nara, the convict, in connection with whose offence the Fouzdar Saheb had come to enquire at Bedia and happened to be at the Chora and get himself mixed up in the petition-snatching incident. He deposed as follows:—

His name was Bawa Nara, was by caste a Dharsala, was aged 25 and was a prisoner in the Sabarmati Jail. He was sentenced about a month ago for committing a theft; inquiries into his offence were made in the *Gaum* of Gedia. He was called to the Chora by the Fouzdar Saheb in connection with those enquiries. He did not remember on what date he had been to the Chora; he did not remember if it was before or after the Divali. He went to the Chora with a sepoy of the Fouzdar Saheb. The Fauzdar Saheb was in the front part of the Chora. There was Jija Patel at the Chora then. He is a Vevastadar. The Talati Sheb was also there. He was sitting. He was sitting not in a chair but on the ground. There was also Kabhai Mawsingh there. No one else was there. Soram Bhaiji was there the next day. He was not there when witness went there on the first day. No one else came there on the first day. Witness did not see Lallu Bapu come there; witness did not know Lallu Bapu. (When witness was reminded of the fact that Lallu Bapu belonged to Kala Dhola Muwada of Bhaiji Lehri, he said he knew him.). He knew Lallu Bapu; he was there. Witness could not know for what purpose Lallu had been there. Witness had absolutely no recollection as to what the Fouzdar Saheb was looking at. There was a talk going on about a paper of some Wahivat. (Witness refers to some other matter than that relating to the petition in question.). Witness did not know if there was a talk going on about a paper with Lallu Bapu. Witness remembered there was no form with Lallu Bapu. Witness did not know anything about a paper having been snatched from Lallu Bapu.

The Court: Mr. Shah, can you suggest any other question?

Mr. P. M. Shah: He may be asked if he went to the Chora only once?

The Court: (To the witness). Did you go to the Chora once or twice?

Witness: Only once; then I went to Kalole. He said he was kept in the Chora on that day from the time (which was the time when he was being examined by the court) to next morning. He spent the night there. Witness could not say what time it was when he was brought to the Chora by the police; it was afternoon. Lallu Bapu came to the Chora after witness had been to the Chora. Witness did not remember how long Lallu Bapu was there. Witness saw him for a short time. He saw him till 1 o'clock. (Laughter). Witness saw him for a short time, and then he did not see him. The enquiries of the Fouzdar Saheb into the theft matter went on till it was dark. Soram Bhaiji came there afterwards, that is, the next morning. He did not come the same day. Witness did not remember why Soram Bhaiji came there.

HUSH MONEY.

Mr. Shah did not cross-examine the witness but Mr. Harilal did, and the witness's answers were as follows:—

The Police sepoy having taken the witness to the Chora, witness saw the Fouzdar Saheb and the Talati Saheb at the Chora till the evening. The Talati Saheb was there till night. Witness remained at the Chora till 11 o'clock the next morning.

To the Court: When witness went to Kalole.

To the Counsel: Next morning the Talati Saheb and the Fouzdar Saheb were with the witness.

To the Court: The Talati Saheb was with the witness together with the Fouzdar Saheb. The Talati Saheb went to Kalole with witness.

To the Counsel: Next morning witness did not see Lallu Bapu. Next morning from 7 o'clock till the witness left the Chora, the Talati Saheb and the Fouzdar Saheb were with him in the front part of the Chora. Next morning witness did not hear any abusive language used by anyone against anybody else in the Chora. Witness did not hear any altercation between any people.

To the question put by Mr. Harilal through the Court: Witness had made a complaint to the Talati Saheb against Kabhai Mawsingh for taking illegal gratification.

To the Court: Kabhai Mawsingh had taken hush money from the witness. Kabhai had not asked for the money but had demanded it by force. That was for the purpose of suppressing evidence in the theft case.

Mr. Harilal: Probably this man thought he was falsely charged with theft and he was obliged to give hush money.

The Court: For that purpose he took from you Rs. 30?

Witness: Yes, your honour. He took the search of my house; at that time my father was ill.

The Court: He took the search of your house?

The Witness: Yes, your honour; he found a bottle in my house; he said he would charge me with its theft.

The Court: The hush money was for suppressing another theft case?

Witness: Yes, your honour.

The Court: Is that all you want to ask this witness, Mr. Harilal?

Mr. Harilal: Yes, your honour.

The Court: Will it be necessary for us to send for this man again?

Mr. P. M. Shah: No, your honour.

(To be continued.)

THE INDUS BARRAGE.

NECESSITY FOR CONSTRUCTION,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 19.

The Indian Cotton Committee opened its sittings in Karachi to-day, when three witnesses were examined.

Mr. C. M. Baker, Special Collector for Settlements, Sind, expressed the opinion that Zemindars would grow American cotton instead of Sindhi if it was demonstrated to them that it paid. He suggested that Government should reserve areas for the growth of long-staple cotton either departmentally or through approved persons or companies, but the increase was not likely to be great unless the Indus barrage was made. The alleged climatic difficulty could be avoided by early sowing. North-west Sind was a rice growing country, and much of the rice land is too alkaline to grow cotton on Jamrao and neighbouring canals. Cultivators did not prefer wheat to cotton, on the contrary the difficulty was to restrain them from growing too much cotton and neglecting kharif crops. There are only about three fields of American cotton this year in Sind which are bad owing to want of early water.

Mr. F. Wright, Chief Engineer in Sind, and Mr. K. I. Harrison, Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank, also laid stress on the necessity for the construction of the Indus barrage. Mr. Wright's written evidence chiefly concerned the Nasrat Cotton area.

Mr. Wright also referred to the scarcity of labour in the land.

Mr. Harrison's written evidence also gave preference for rice which was so rooted that to economise water supply rice cultivation was now restricted throughout Sind. This led to an increase of cotton and where water supply is assured cotton is the main crop. Given equal facilities in the supply of water, zemindars on inundation canals would also take kindly to cotton. He had often made the attempt but had to abandon it in favour of a quick growing crop like juari or bajri because the river failed him.

The Committee remain in Karachi till Wednesday.

"PROHIBITED IMMIGRANTS."

UNAVAILING PASSPORTS.

A SUDDEN ORDER.

BARRISTERS NOT ALLOWED TO LAND AT MOMBASSA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

The "Observer" gives further particulars of the circumstances under which Mr. Ghulam Rasool and Mirza Badruddin, barristers-at-law, were not allowed to land at Mombassa. It appears that in April last Mr. Rasool applied for a passport to Mombassa to the Punjab Government stating clearly that his object in going there was to practise the profession of law. He was sent for by the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, more than once to whom he gave a declaration that he would not take part in any political agitation in British East Africa during the continuance of the war and his object in going was purely to practise in the courts there. Thus armed with the passport and certificates from the judge of the Chief Court and other high officials the two friends arrived at Mombassa harbour on 25th November where both were passed by the Health Officer as fit persons to land, when all of sudden an order came from the principal Immigration Officer prohibiting them to land. Their boat stayed for four days at Mombassa during which time two Negro policemen kept watch over them, all their remonstrances and protests being of no avail. The President of the British East African Indian Association who interested himself on their behalf was told that both persons were found to be prohibited immigrants and therefore under immigration law not allowed to land. A telegram and representation to the Governor of British East Africa only brought forth his Excellency's regret that he was not prepared to intervene. These two gentlemen then moved with the boat to Zanzibar where they were not allowed to land even as visitors and finally returned to Bombay on the 20th December where they were allowed to land the next day.

DEATH OF SIR CHANDRA MADHAB GHOSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

The death took place at his residence in Calcutta this morning of Sir Chandra Madhab Ghose, retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

The deceased was in his eightieth year. He officiated as Chief Justice of Bengal in 1906 and has been at different stages of his career a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and president of the Faculty of Law in the Calcutta University. He had long been in failing health.

FETE & SALE AT QUEEN MARY HIGH SCHOOL.

The Garden Fete and sale organised by the Princess May Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, held on Jan. 10th, 1918, at the Queen Mary High School, Girgaum, in aid of the disabled Indian Soldiers has realised after all expenses have been paid the sum of Rs. 2,100.

The sale Committee wish to return very grateful thanks to all who by subscriptions and by contributions in kind and in other ways helped to make the sale and fete a success.

DEATH OF COLONEL REPORTER I.M.S.

Death is announced of Col. Maneckji Edalji Reporter, I.M.S., of at Masulipatam on Friday last at the age of 67. The deceased received the degrees of L. M. & S. of L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S., and M. R. C. and passed the I. M. S. examination in 1877. He served in various regiments, went through the Burmese war and received the medal for that campaign. He retired in 1902, but on the outbreak of the war accepted the post of Civil Surgeon and Military Officer of the War Hospital at Masulipatam. The deceased leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter and a wide circle of friends to mourn his death.

PROFITEERING BY CONTRACTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read various letters in your paper, but it occurs to me that your correspondents have not hit the right mark so far.

Profiteering by respectable building contractors and landholders is also responsible for the high house rents in Bombay. For instance, a house in the Navalkar Lane on Sandhurst Road was built by a contractor for Rs. 24,000 in March, 1917, and sold to a Bania at a profit of Rs. 4,000 within two months. The latter sold it immediately to a Naikin for Rs. 31,000, who raised the rent by 35 per cent.

The controller or the Committee to be really effective and useful must have power to prevent sales of properties manifestly for profit-making.

Colour merchants, mill owners, iron and hardware merchants and others who have reaped extra profits in war times may, with mutual advantage to themselves and Government, invest their accumulations in war loans. It is not even now too late to prevent their wild bid for landed properties which has so adversely distributed the social and economic condition of Bombay people.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. KHOPKAR.

Modows Street,
Bombay, Jan. 16, 1918.

NEW MOSLEM ASSOCIATION.

PATTED ON THE BACK BY "THE TIMES."

CHARACTERISTIC MISREPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
From our Sunday Edition.

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Jan. 19.

Commenting on the establishment of the Moslem Association "The Times" says it is not surprising that the more moderate Mahomedans all over India are following the example of the Punjab in making a stand against the faction which seized the organisation of the Moslem League.

"The Times" emphasises that the Hindu domination of the League, the conservatism of the bulk of the Mahomedans of India and the antagonism of the masses of the two communities, are shown by the riots in Behar. It says the influential character of the new movement is indicated by the headship of the Prince of Arcot and the non-Brahmin movement in Madras.

"The Times" regrets the situation which produced the split among Mahomedans, but it is well that the British public should be reminded that the more moderate elements of Indian communities, both Musulman and Hindu, view with distate and some alarm the excessive demands of the two most prominent political organisations.

INDIAN CHIEFS AND REFORM MOVEMENT.

Most Indian Princes and Chiefs are inclined to look askance at the political propaganda of the Congress and the League. Mr. Montagu is well aware that any scheme of political development must carefully take account of the position of the portected states.

An influential Ruling Chief would not have recommended the representation of self-governing feudatory states on the common Imperial Council at Delhi unless at least a considerable section of them were determined to make their weight felt in the solution of the momentous problems which Mr. Montagu has gone out to study.

REAR-ADMIRAL TYRWHITT'S PROMOTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 1-20 p.m. Jan. 19.

Sir R. Tyrwhitt was promoted over 49 officers.

FOOD SUPPLIES IN ENGLAND.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

Speaking at Adlwych Club Lord Rhondda said that his great difficulty was due to the falling imports and the necessity of feeding the Army from them. We had reached a stage where the Germans were two years ago. He was endeavouring to secure equality of sacrifice. Meat consumption in the next few months would have to be considerably reduced. There was no prospect of a meat famine, there being only five per cent. less cattle in the country than in June 1917.

There was cause for anxiety not alarm as regards bread supplies. Bread would be darker in future. When compulsory rationing came in the consumer would get fifty per cent. more than the Germans.

Lord Rhondda deprecated setting class against class, but respecting complaints of extravagance in West End opined that the rich and middle classes had reduced consumption more than the wage earner.

INDIAN COFFEE.

LACK OF SHIPPING FACILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Jan. 19.

In the House of Commons Sir J. D. Rees asked questions whether the shipment of coffee from Mombassa was permitted while coffee from South Indian ports was held up awaiting freight; also whether coffee and merchandise from Malabar coast was held up on the Coromandel coast.

Sir Chiozza Money replied that the shipments were dependent upon the uncertain contingency of available space. He feared it was impossible to avoid inequalities as mentioned and there was no likelihood of any improvement

STOCKS OF TEA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1-20 p.m. Jan. 19.

Over three million pounds of tea were ballotted for to-day. It is understood that the next week's ballot will include some Government tea acquired in India and Ceylon under the new purchase scheme.

The Food Ministry states that there are only a quarter of a million pounds of China tea in stock and steps are being taken to distribute it.

BENGAL ENGINEERING COMPANIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Jan. 19.

The Board of Referees has decided that engineering companies in Bengal shall be allowed a statutory percentage of eight per cent. under the excess profits duty.

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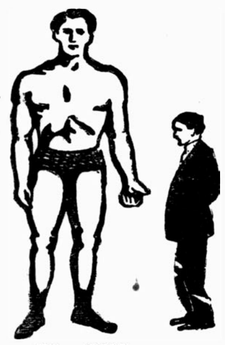

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STUDY OF ECONOMICS.

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DAILY LIFE.

SIR D. E. WACHA AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

The annual social gathering of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Students' Union took place on Saturday at Bombay. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha presided and gave away the prizes.

Mr. B. M. Modi, secretary of the Union, giving an account of the activities of the Union during the past year, said the Union was managed entirely and independently by the students yet always under the guidance of professors, all of whom took the greatest interest in its welfare. There were in all ten meetings held during the year, and public lectures were delivered by Mr. B. G. Horniman, Dr. S. M. Sane, Mr. H. M. Mehta, Mr. Syud Hossain and Mr. J. Nelson Fraser. For the first time in the history of the Union a successful elocution competition was held that afternoon, and the prizes were kindly presented by the members of the staff. The Union had done its bit in this terrible war-time and had not been backward in the service of the Empire, for no less than thirteen of their students were undergoing military training as members of the University Company of the Indian Defence Force. They were proud of them. The Union had also substantially contributed to the "Our Day" Fund. One of the objects of the Union had been the promotion of the athletic side of the College and this object had been fully achieved. The only pity was that they had got only two tennis courts for the whole College, and only a small tin shed, barely five feet square, served as their Gymkhana pavilion The Union had certainly a bright future. He sincerely thanked all those ladies and gentlemen who had taken such a keen interest in the welfare of the Union.

PRINCIPAL'S REVIEW.

Mr. Anstey, Principal of the College, said he rose to make his customary review of their year's doings. They had a very successful year and the only thing he regretted was the comparatively meagre number of the members of the Union. When the Union was started it was contemplated that the membership of the Union should embrace, practically all the students of the College. He understood that the Union at present comprised only one-half of the number of students of the College, a fact which was bound to detract from the Union's importance and influence in what it did and he hoped it would succeed in bringing all the students within its fold. Speaking about the College in general, he said the view might appear to some as somewhat exaggerated but it was nevertheless true to say and there was solid foundation for the belief that it was important that young men should have done as well in sports as they should have done within the four walls of the College. Healthy minds and healthy bodies went together, and business people looked as much to what the young men they appointed in their offices had done in the field of sports as to what they had done inside the College. It was because athletic activities fostered sportsmanlike spirit.

COLLEGE WORK.

Speaking about College work, Mr. Anstey said the curriculum gone through by under graduates during twelve months had been expanded. A course on cotton, Bombay's greatest industry, had been started in the College. The other thing they had done was the starting of a course on business organisation. As to the cotton course he was glad that the students had formed themselves into an association or spontaneous study, under Professor Burnett Hirst. Mr. Anstey next referred to the fact that during the last twelve months the second batch of students to enter the College had taken their final degree. The fact that out of the seventy-five students who had gone into the fiery furnace of examination only twenty-four had emerged alive and kicking did not at all show that this particular lot of students had done badly, but it showed that the examination was undoubtedly stiff. The standard set was high and, he thought rightly high. In the case of many other examinations it did not really matter whether the men that went forth from the Convocation Hall had real capacity, for in the case of many of those degrees, there was nothing afterwards in life immediately to test whether they were capable or not. But as far as the students of the College of Commerce were concerned many of them found themselves in business life immediately after getting their degrees and the College could not afford to send out men of whom business men or Government officials might say that they were not capable. That gave to the students of this College the scarcity value which others had not.

OLD STUDENTS.

He was not able to give a complete account of all the students that left this College because many of them after leaving the College did not take the trouble to let them know how they were faring and some did not come even for a certificate from him. The inference was obvious that they could not be faring very badly, wandering about in quest of jobs, for if this were so they would come to fortify themselves with a certificate from him. As far as he knew they were faring satisfactorily and getting good appointments. He wished to impress upon students that unless they got practical experience of the particular branch of business they wanted to go into they would not be able to get good appointments at the start. It was essential that students should go into that concern where they had a prospect of rising. The demand for the type of men turned out by this College was immense and could not be less in view of the great industrial possibilities of this country. But then the difficulty arose of meeting that demand. He asked business men to remember that they could not expect boys fresh from college at once to take up managerships and be put at the head of 50 or 60 men. They must wait for a couple of years before that could be expected of them. The old students of the College were doing exceedingly well. He hoped many of the new students would devote themselves to the study of economics. The College had every reason to be proud of the students and it was an interesting fact that they came from all parts of India. In conclusions he asked them to continue to be zealous and desire to keep in contact with the living world of affairs and distinguished men of that world, of whom they had such a distinguished representative in the chair that day (Cheers.)

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, delivering the presidential address, expressed his great pleasure at being among them there that afternoon. He said they were all students, some of them budding students like them and others grown-up students like himself. But they all were students in this way that all their lives they lived and learned. He was glad to learn from the report read out by the secretary that on the whole the Union was doing very well, and he hoped its activities would grow more and more. Mr. Anstey had complained that the Union had not succeeded in getting all the students of the College as members. He (Sir Dinshaw) could not understand the reason. It might be partly social, partly economic (laughter.) But he hoped the Union would be stronger day by day and year by year and that everyone would try to do his duty. Speaking about the College Sir Dinshaw said that considering the fact that it was still in its infancy and other circumstances, the work done by the College was creditable to all concerned, to the Principal Mr. Anstey, to the professors and the students, and they must also remember in this connection Mr. Aiyer who, practically speaking, was the pioneer of this College. Sir Dinshaw next dwelt upon the great importance of studying economics, for the study of which there was an ample field and the whole question of which was linked up with the everyday life of humanity. Students must ask themselves what they were going to do after leaving Colleges. The earning of bread was, of course, the first thing to be done after leaving college but what thereafter? In whatever walk of life they were placed they should take an intellectual interes in the particular work they did. Peopl were crying against high food prices an also complaining that landlords were exacting higher and higher rents.

Mr. Anstey: Hear, hear. (Cheers and laughter).

Sir Dinshaw said he also was paying higher rents as Mr. Anstey was doing which they could gather from his hearty endorsement of his remarks (laughter.) Continuing, Sir Dinshaw said they must first find out the causes and then apply remedial measures. He wished to impress again upon the students the necessity of taking an intellectual interest in the particular work they did. Casting up accounts was only a mechanical part of the work of a bank employee and he must try to understand the first principle of exchange and so on. He was glad to hear that the Union had started a cotton association, which was an activity in the right direction and he advised the students to go and see how cotton was weighed and so on. They should also pay particular attention to commercial geography, and he advised them carefully to read the charts and trade reviews issued by the Government of India. He hoped the students would take an intellectual interest in their work and thus become good students, and good citizens (Cheers. He wished the College and the Union continued success.

Mr. Anstey said he was asked to read a telegram from Mr. Arundale. In thi Mr. Arundale had expressed his regret at his inability to attend and wished all success to the meeting.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

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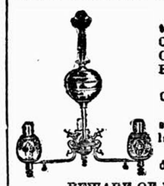

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Bombay, 18th Jan. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.883 Inches
Temperature of Air	74.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.5 "
Dew Point	64.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.717 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81.6 "
Minimum do.	67.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,WNW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	104 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Week Day	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: h. m.	ft. in.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time: h. m.	ft. in.
	Jan.			Jan.	
Sat.	19	m 3 30	27 9	19 m 10 3	16 11
		4 30a	26 2	10 11a	20 3
Sun.	20	m 4 23	26 7	20 m 11 13	17 3
		5 55a	25 9	11 46a	21 5
Mon.	21	m 5 25	25 7	21 0 27a	17 4
		7 31a	26 0		
Tues.	22	m 6 42	24 11	22 m 1 33	21 7
		8 53a	26 9	1 39a	17 3
Wed.	23	m 8 10	24 9	23 m 3 1	21 1
		9 40a	27 7	2 39a	16 11
Thur.	24	m 9 18	25 1	24 m 4 3	20 4
		10 32a	28 2	3 30a	16 8
Fri	25	m 10 8	25 7	25 m 4 47	19 7
		11 7a	28 7	4 13a	16 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise.	Sunset
19 (Saturday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 24m.
20 (Sunday)	7h. 15m	6h. 24m
21 (Monday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m.
22 (Tuesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m.
23 (Wednesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 26m.
24 (Thursday)	7h. 15m	6h. 27m.
25 (Friday)	7h. 15m	6h. 27m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h	m:
Last Quarter Jan. 1918,	5	5	19.6 p.m.
New Moon "	13	4	5.8 a.m.
First Quarter "	19	8	7.9 p.m.
Full Moon "	27	8	44.2 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th January, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has become nearly normal; night temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at night in Sind and at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Bhuj and Dwarka and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is in defect in the inland districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded, humidity and night temperature in excess and day temperature in defect in the south-eastern districts of the reporting area; elsewhere skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity and temperature nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Hyderabad: Nizamabad has had 0.14 in. and Hyderabad 0.35 in. Skies are heavily clouded, humidity and night temperature in excess and day temperature in defect at stations reporting rainfall, while elsewhere skies are clear and temperature has become nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The storm which lay off Nellore appears to have crossed the coast and to lie between Cuddapah and Hyderabad today. It has given fairly general rain in Hyderabad and on the north Coromandel coast. Night temperature is falling in Baluchistan and in Sind.

Fairly general rain is likely in south Hyderabad, local rain in north Hyderabad, the south-east Central Provinces and on the north Coromandel coast and some showers in the Madras Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on SATURDAY, the 19th of January 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departr. 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	85	..	2.43	—4.29
Do. (18th Jan.)	58.5	46.2	85	..	2.43	—4.29
Jask	74.6	55.0	33	..	2.46	+0.34
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th Jan.)	76.2	63.5	54	..	0	—1.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	64.6	41.5	70	..	0.06	—0.41
Rawalpindi	50.3	33.6	88	..	4.54	+2.10
Lahore	63.8	38.1	45	..	0.15	—0.90
Risal	67.7	30.0	91	..	0.18	..
Ambala	69.7	41.3	87	..	0.84	—1.05
Delhi	66.4	49.4	76	0.02	0.84	—0.64
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74.8	48.1	93	..	0.04	—0.99
Mainpuri	75.6	48.8	76	..	0	—0.73
Jhansi	72.6	45.7	84	..	0.40	—0.55
Cawnpore	73.7	48.3	84	..	0.89	—0.69
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	70.8	37.4	91	..	0.02	—0.28
Karachi	75.5	62.3	58	..	0	—0.48
Ajmer	69.9	49.4	76	..	0.62	—0.60
Jalpore	70.4	50.1	71	..	0.02	—0.57
Kotah	74.8	51.6	74	..	0	—0.44
Mount Abu	60.5	45.2	51	..	0	—0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhuj	72.0	45.7	45	..	0	—0.16
Dwarka	75.2	57.7	44	..	0	—0.10
Veraval	81.4	66.6	76	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	76.8	48.7	47	..	0	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	81.8	60.1	60	..	0	—0.32
Surat	83.9	56.9	65	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	82.9	52.9	52	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	78.6	53.8	51	..	0	—0.20
Neemuch	75.1	49.3	74	..	0	—0.40
Indore	78.8	46.8	64	..	0	—0.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.9	49.9	70	..	0.96	—0.32
Saugor	77.6	47.6	45	..	0	—1.40
Hoshangabad	79.6	50.4	47	..	0	—1.14
Khandwa	82.7	49.1	46	..	0	—0.93
Akola	84.5	53.2	50	..	0	—1.41
Amraoti	84.0	58.8	59	..	10	—1.33
Nagpur	80.1	60.2	72	..	0	—1.46
Chanda	80.7	64.8	89	0.02	0.02	—1.18
Raipur	70.1	60.1	93	0.05	0.09	—0.69
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.6	66.3	53	..	0	—0.52
Ratnagiri	83.7	65.1	5	..	0.98	+0.37
Marmugao	83.1	66.7	79	..	5.95	+4.79
Karwar	86.5	63.8	53	..	1.10	—0.82
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.6	49.2	53	..	1.40	+0.64
Ahmednagar	89.7	49.6	62	..	3.00	+1.57
Poona	82.1	52.2	72	..	2.87	+2.86
Sholapur	85.8	59.7	41	..	0.54	—0.91
Bijapur	83.0	61.8	59	..	1.11	—0.09
Belgaum	81.9	58.9	51	..	4.61	+2.73
Aurangabad	82.6	53.5	29	..	0.38	—0.60
Nizamabad (Indur)	80.4	63.7	87	0.14	0.14	—0.65
Hyderabad	78.6	66.5	94	0.35	2.22	+1.05
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.1	71.0	74	..	2.41	—0.93
Calicut	84.8	69.1	81	..	7.27	+1.09
Cochin	87.0	69.7	74	..	14.37	+6.06
Colombo	84.5	66.9	90	..	18.26	—1.31
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Manilpatam	76.3	67.2	98	0.50	12.09	+5.92
Bellary	75.5	66.4	85	..	2.20	+0.05
Cuddapah	78.3	66.3	87	0.08	5.44	+0.85
Madras	81.4	70.9	93	..	20.09	+0.47
Bangalore	76.7	63.6	80	0.01	2.38	—1.18
Coimbatore	87.6	60.1	71	..	7.03	+2.27
Trichinopoly	91.1	71.1	85	..	6.25	—1.73
Negapatam	81.8	72.9	85	..	36.77	+8.72

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 19th January, 1918, was 30.098 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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